The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RUSSIAN BITTERNESS TOWARD THE UNITED STATES.

SURPRISE and grief are manifested by the Russian press over our failure to support Russia with our sympathy in the present war with Japan; and these emotions are said to have turned into anger and active resentment at reports that our newspapers are actually rejoicing over the Russian reverses. Russian merchants are said to be revoking contracts made with American firms, Americans in St. Petersburg find a coldness manifested toward them in society, and Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador in Washington, has felt impelled, either voluntarily or as a result of a suggestion from home, to go so far as to make public in an interview a long complaint about the American attitude. The Russian press think that we ought to regard this war as a grapple between the white and yellow races, between Christianity and heathenism, and that, therefore, we ought to support Russia. They objected to the sending of Admiral Evans's squadron to Olongapo, until they found that that is a port in the Philippines instead of in Korea; they raised a tremendous outcry over the failure of Commander William A. Marshall, of the cruiser *Vicksburg*, to help rescue the drowning crew of the *Variag* at Chemulpo, until they found out that three boats from the *Vicksburg* were the first to the rescue; and official objection was actually made at Washington to our supposed intention to lay a cable from Guam to Japan (connecting with our Philippine cable), only to elicit the fact that our Government did not even have under consideration any application from the cable company to lay such a cable.

The sympathy of our newspapers with Japan, however, can not be denied, and Count Cassini deplores it. He says that the Russian people learned of this sympathy with "painful surprise" and "bitter disappointment," which "is now crystallizing into a deplorable feeling of unfriendliness." In the course of a long interview, in which the count incidentally tells why Russia failed to evacuate Manchuria, he says:

"The tone of Russian newspapers, a consequence of the tone of many American newspapers, is beginning to take a very painful direction in their references to the United States, and in my opinion it is in the interests of both countries that some measures shall be taken to check this before it is too late.

"Fortunately the relations of the two governments continue, as always, absolutely friendly, and for this reason I am hopeful that the present unfriendliness on the part of the press of the two countries will not be lasting. The friendliness of the American and Russian governments, it is my firm belief, furnishes the basis for

COUNT CASSINI,
Russian Ambassador at Washington.

"I have labored incessantly in America for five years," says the count, "to further promote good relationship, and it grieves me to see the work of more than a century in danger of being impaired through misunderstandings which never should take place."

the restoration and preservation of the traditional friendship of their two peoples, and I hope some means may be found for the latter to reach a better understanding. . . . I am sure that when these attacks, which so far as Russia can see are without cause, end, the relations of Russia and the United States will no longer be clouded.

"I am convinced of this because a careful analysis of the criticisms expressed in this country fails to show any real ground for the bad feeling which evidently prompts them. My people naturally can not understand these attacks upon them, and have asked in all seriousness the reason for them. For example, one reason which has been advanced is that this country is displeased that Russia was unable to evacuate Manchuria last October. It was the earnest hope of my Government that it would be possible to withdraw its troops from Manchuria at that time. The necessity of safeguarding our peculiar and predominant position there, a position which has been recognized by all the Powers, made it impossible for the evacuation to take place with safety. This, in plain words, is the reason why it has been impossible for the evacuation to take place.

"There have been examples—and it is not necessary for me to specify—where a nation in good faith has declared its intention to evacuate a region and has been obliged by unforeseen conditions

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to postpone the fulfilment of those intentions. The Russian people, knowing the situation in Manchuria, knowing, furthermore, that the avowed, prime, and sole interest of the United States in that province is commercial, and that the Government of Russia has given to all the Powers, including the United States, the most positive assurances that their commercial rights will be protected and safeguarded, whatever emergency may arise, are unable to

"NEXT!"
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

explain the continued attacks of certain American newspapers against Russia because she has been unable with safety to effect an evacuation.

"It is a tradition in Russia to feel friendly to America. Hundreds of Americans returning from Russia have told me of the marked kindliness with which they have been received in all parts of my country, and of the friendship of which they saw evidence on every side for the United States. These travelers, who have had the opportunity to study the situation on the spot, are deeply impressed with the sincerity of this feeling, not only on the part of the people of Russia, but the Government as well. It is but natural that a feeling of disappointment has swept over Russia when American newspapers have arrived there attacking the Government and the people in a bitter manner."

The Washington *Star* replies to the Russian ambassador as follows:

"Count Cassini continues to be concerned about public sentiment in the United States toward Russia. He attributes it—and very justly—to the American press. He admits that the Russian press is somewhat at fault, but insists that the provocation came from this side. This is the way he puts it:

"'The tone of Russian newspapers, a consequence of the tone of many American newspapers, is beginning to take a very painful direction in their references to the United States, and, in my opinion, it is in the interests of both countries that some measures shall be taken to check this before it is too late.'

"The press in Russia is easily managed. Whenever the Government sees red, the press sees red. Much or little is printed, as the Government directs. But it is very different in the United States. The press here is free. It secures, prints, and comments on the news according to its own enterprise and lights. It is responsible only to the law of the land. It is not possible, therefore, to take any 'measures' designed 'to check' the American press on this most important subject. The comment that Count Cassini complains of finds justification in Russia's performances, and until her offenses have been atoned for there will be no change in American sentiment. It is founded upon fact, and is fixed.

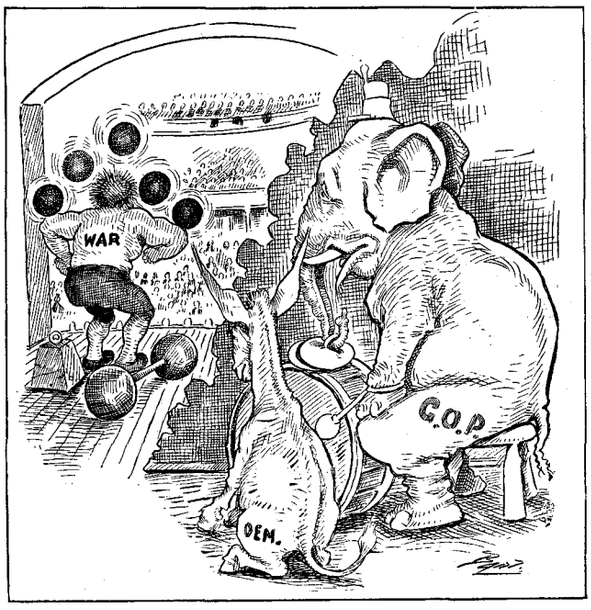
"The Russian ambassador seeks to excuse his country for breaking its promises about Manchuria by declaring that evacuation at the time named was found to be inadvisable. It would have been against Russia's interests. He then asks, with engaging naiveté, why there should be so much bother about the matter when 'the Government of Russia has given to all the Powers, including the United States, the most positive assurances that their commercial rights will be protected and safeguarded whatever emergency may arrive.'

"That is to say, on the heels of breaking one 'positive assurance,' Russia makes another, and is greatly surprised and distressed because she is not believed! Nobody believed her. The United States was not alone in the incredulity expressed in this country. The general verdict was that, in spite of her professions and promises, Russia was in Manchuria to stay, and that Russia in Manchuria meant the closed door to other Powers in that portion of China, as well as further encroachment on the territory of the Flowery Kingdom.

"Public sentiment in the United States on this subject rests upon the record which Russia has made. It is no answer to say that Russia was serving her own ends in Manchuria. That is conceded. The trouble is that Russia's ends there were prejudicial to everybody else's ends, China's included, and that she broke faith with the world in pursuing them."

The Kansas City *Journal* takes up the Russian charge of ingratitude, and observes that we owe Russia no more gratitude than she owes us; and it adds that if Russia tries to injure us commercially, she will be the principal sufferer. To quote:

"What the Russians chiefly blame us for is our alleged ingratitude to them. They complainingly recall that they were good enough to sell us Alaska. They seem to forget that we, on our part, were good enough to pay them for it. They recall that they were friendly to the North during the Civil War. Our people discharged that obligation several years ago by presenting the suffering Russian peasantry millions of bushels of wheat to save them from starvation. The cold fact of the business is that the United States has done Russia as many friendly turns as Russia has done us, and we are not morally bound to do anything for her in the present war except to maintain neutrality. Russia, in the opinion of a vast majority of Americans, is in the wrong. Japan, in the opinion of many of our population, is fighting America's battles



THE CENTER OF THE STAGE.
THE POLITICAL ANIMALS: "Wonder if that fellow is aware that this is our time to come on." —Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

as well as her own. Under the circumstances, as long as we keep our hands off, Russia has no good ground for complaining if our sympathies incline toward Japan.

"As for the injury Russia's indignation may cause us, it probably will not be large. She will hardly quit buying goods from us to become a patron of Great Britain, her dearest foe. Germany, the third commercial nation of the world, feels as unfriendly toward her as we do. If she gives France the benefit of the business she is taking from us, it will be a good thing for France, but a

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bad thing for Russia, for France is not in the same class with the United States as a manufacturing and exporting nation, and she will have to pay a good deal more for what she may get from France than she would if she got it from this country. For Russia to withdraw her trade from the United States is for her to cut off her nose to spite her face; and if she chose to divert herself in that way, we should be able to stand it."

GOVERNOR VARDAMAN'S NEGRO RESCUE.

GOVERNOR VARDAMAN, of Mississippi, has been branded by some Northern newspapers as the implacable foe of the negro. He has been outspoken in his criticism of the colored race, and was elected in a strong anti-negro campaign. It was only a short time ago that he was severely criticized in both sections for telling the people that education made the negro more criminal. Now he is commended from all sides for an effort which prevented the prearranged lynching of a negro murderer at Tutwiler, Miss., on February 28. Governor Vardaman called out two companies of militia, summoned his staff, hired special trains, and went personally to the scene of action. He rescued the threatened negro and brought him back safely to the jail in Jackson. The incident, it is reported, will cost the State $250,000. "It will be remembered," says the Chattanooga *Times*, "that Governor Vardaman, in his preelection speeches, announced his belief in lynchings, and declared his willingness as a private citizen to head mobs for that purpose"; but "Mr. Vardaman also declared that while he might be a 'lyncher' as a private citizen, as a governor he would employ all the forces of the State for the protection of one of its prisoners." In an interview soon after the incident the governor is reported as saying:

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PRINCE MUN-YUN-HUAN,

Commander-in-chief of the Korean army, which is to aid the Japanese.

"I can sympathize thoroughly with one whose friend or relative has been outraged or atrociously murdered by a black brute, and I am not going to censure people who act a little indiscreetly under the influence of passion thus aroused; but there is one thing certain: the law must be upheld, and so long as I occupy the gubernatorial chair I shall do all within my power to see that the laws are enforced. The courts must perform their functions. When this is done, the people will be satisfied."

Governor Vardaman receives considerable praise in the Northern press for his action. The New York *Globe* says: "It seems necessary to revise in one important respect the harsh judgment which has been entertained of Governor Vardaman. He has wiped out by what he has done many disagreeable memories concerning what he has said." The Boston *Transcript*, which seldom misses an opportunity to criticize the Southern treatment of the negro, declares that the governor's rescue "deserves to be put down to his credit"; but it regards his statement as an apology for his action. A few papers see nothing surprising in Governor Vardaman's course, since he merely did his duty in upholding the laws of the State.

Southern papers are enthusiastic in their praise of the governor, and caustic in their remarks upon the Northern denunciations of him. "We are dead sure," says the Charleston *News and Courier*, "that his services to his State and to civilization in Panola County last week far outweigh the cheap morals and low patriotism of the negro's worst enemies who deal with him as a theory, and not as

GENERAL STAFF OF THE JAPANESE ARMY.

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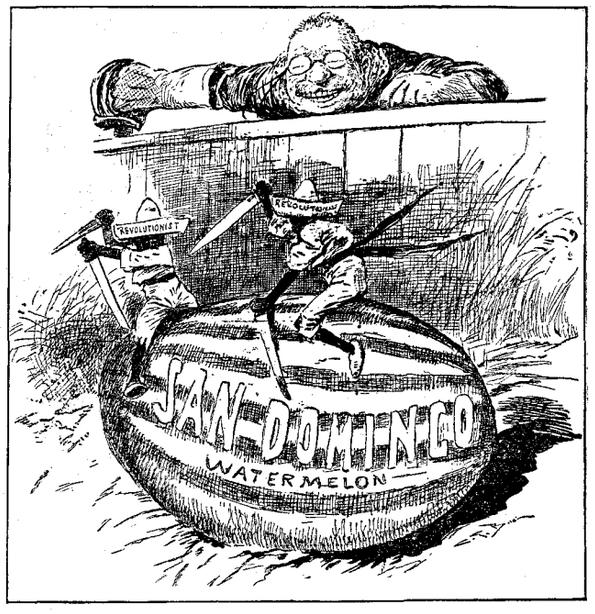
MORE TROUBLE.
Will the strait-jacket hold?
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



THE STRENUOUS ONE WILL CATCH YOU,
IF YOU DON'T WATCH OUT!
—Bush in the New York *World*.

THE FORBEARANCE OF GREAT RULERS.

a condition." The New Orleans *Picayune* remarks: "However much the negrophilists may pour out their venom on an able man with markedly practical views of things, they should at least give him credit for his courage and determination that the laws shall be enforced and public order maintained in Mississippi. . . . He is going to make a much better governor than prejudiced parties predicted." Governor Montague, of Virginia, on February 16, also succeeded in guarding with troops a negro charged with assault. The culprit was found guilty by due process of law. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* comments on these two cases as follows:

"Governor Montague's action in the Roanoke case has brought him high commendation from the press of the country as an executive of courage and determination. Governor Vardaman deserves equally well; indeed, his action calls for more praise from the Northern press, by which he has been maligned and abused because he happened to disagree with it in the matter of negro education. When inaugurated governor, he declared that while he did not believe in negro education, he believed that the negro was entitled to the fullest protection and good treatment, and declared that he as governor would see that the colored people of Mississippi did not suffer any injustice or ill-treatment during his administration. He has shown his determination to keep this promise at the first case coming before him. He has announced his purpose to continue the anti-lynching policy of his predecessor, Governor Longino, and he has been even more successful than the latter, for his prompt action has prevented any lynching as yet. The negroes of Mississippi can feel sure that under his administration they will be given every protection the law throws around them, and that their lives will be as safe there as in any State of the North."

Three negroes, one of them a woman, have recently been burned at the stake in the South for the crime of murder, which leads Booker T. Washington to write a letter of appeal to the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age Herald*. He says in part:

"In the midst of the nation's busy and prosperous life few, I fear, take time to consider whither these brutal and inhuman practises are leading. The custom of burning human beings has become so common as scarcely to excite interest or attract unusual attention. I have always been among those who condemn in the strongest terms crimes of whatsoever character committed by members of my race, and I condemn them now with equal severity, but I maintain that the only protection of our civilization is a fair and calm trial of all people charged with crime and in their legal punishment, if proved guilty. There is no shadow of excuse for deviation from legal methods in the cases of individuals accused of murder. The laws are, as a rule, made by the white people, and their execution is by the hands of the white people; so that there is little probability of any guilty colored man escaping.

"These burnings without trial are in the deepest sense unjust to my race. But it is not this injustice alone which stirs my heart. These barbarous scenes, followed, as they are, by the publication of the shocking details, are more disgraceful and degrading to the people who inflict the punishment than to those who receive it.

"Worst of all, these outrages take place in communities where there are Christian churches; in the midst of people who have their Sunday-schools, their Christian Endeavor societies and Young Men's Christian Associations; where collections are taken up for sending missionaries to Africa and China and the rest of the so-called heathen world."

Railway Accidents: A Reply.—Mr. S. C. Thompson, one of our readers, regards as faulty the logic of *The Railway Age* in its interesting comparison of railway accidents in America and Great Britain, considered in these columns February 6 (p. 167). He says:

"The railway organ, in its article, coolly multiplies the English casualties by nine on the astounding assumption that danger and difficulty are in proportion to length of roads; whereas everybody knows that liability to accident is increased with density and congestion of traffic. If there were nine times as many passengers, or if the average of all the journeys were nine times as great in America there would be some logical basis to the claim. In fact, mileage is relatively a small matter; for the overwhelming bulk of traffic in America, as in other countries, is around the great cities and densely populated districts—made up of short journeys. To illustrate the logic of the article, let us say that, roughly speaking, in population England is to the United States about as New York City is to the State of New York. Suppose that in ten miles of Broadway ten men were killed in a year. Then take Broadway continued a hundred and fifty miles up the State. On that road we ought to expect that there would be killed a hundred and fifty men, because, forsooth, it is fifteen times as long. Now we know, as a matter of fact, there would probably be nobody killed outside the city, for the double reason of fewer people to be killed and almost no chances of accident from crowding."

It has at times been claimed that dense railway traffic, like that in England, is really more safe than that in America, because where traffic is thin, receipts and profits are thin, and the expensive improvements necessary to safety are not made.

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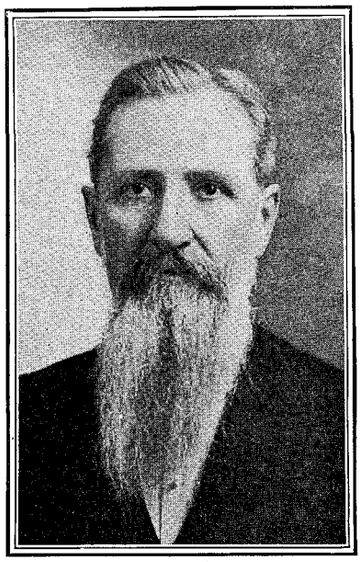
MORMONISM AND POLYGAMY.

WHEN President Joseph F. Smith, of the Mormon Church, took the stand on Wednesday of last week to testify before the Senate committee in the Smoot case, he described himself as a prophet, seer, and "revelator." But those who looked for any revelations of a startling or significant sort in his testimony were disappointed, for he told nothing that has not been generally known and made use of in all the discussions of Mormonism in recent years. It is an interesting spectacle, however, to see the head of that peculiar religious organization examined by a committee of the United States Senate; and the daily papers have been filling many columns with the questions and answers relating to the marital relations of the Mormon president

Senator Reed Smoot, the Mormon apostle, whose right to a seat in the Senate is the main subject of this inquiry, is not himself a polygamist; but his opponents are trying to show that the Mormon hierarchy, of which he is a member, "form a propaganda of polygamy," to use Senator Beveridge's expression, and they are trying to show, further, "that Mr. Smoot could not by any possibility put himself up against his associates in his actions, not even in his vote as a Senator."

President Smith testifies that he has five wives, each of whom has borne him children since the church's anti-polygamy manifesto of 1890. Six other "apostles," he says, also have more than one wife each, but all these marriages took place before 1890. "Since the manifesto of 1890," he declares, "no man has entered into plural marriage with the knowledge or approval of the church." His reason for continuing his state of plural matrimony is the one usually given by the Mormons. "I would rather face the law," he says, "than desert my family." He states his case thus:

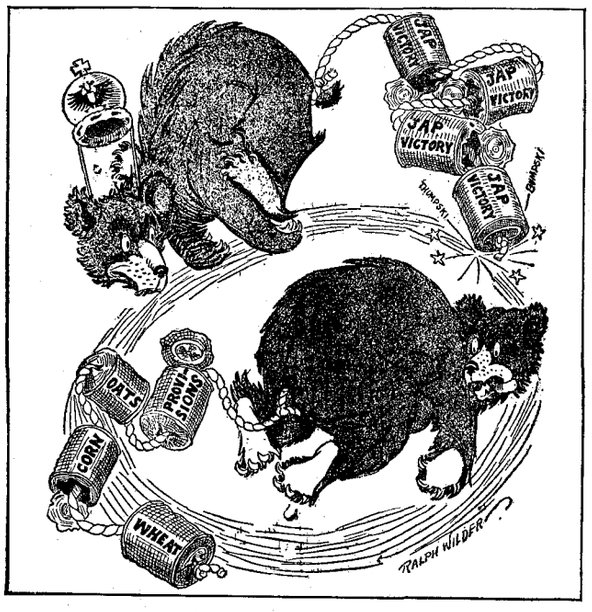
"I had a family—a plural family, if you please. I married my first wife more than thirty-eight years ago, and my last wife more than twenty years ago. By these wives I have had children, and I have preferred to take my own chances with the law and suffer any consequences the law might visit upon me rather than to abandon these children and their mothers. I have continued to cohabit with them since the manifesto of 1890, and they have borne me children since that date. I was fully aware of what I was doing. I knew I was amenable to the law, but, as I say, I preferred to face that situation rather than to desert them. I have not cohabited with these wives openly or flaunted the fact, but I have acknowledged these wives and children as my family. The people of Utah have regarded the situation as an existing fact. These people, as a rule, are broad-minded and liberal in their views, and have condoned the offense—if offense it is—rather than interfere with my situation as they found it. It has been known what I have been doing. I have not been interfered with, nor disturbed in any way. If I had been, I was there to answer the charges. I was willing to face them and submit to the penalty, whatever it might be."



JOSEPH F. SMITH,
President of the Mormon Church.
"I would rather face the law," he says "than desert my family."

The Mormon president says that his people enjoy great freedom of opinion, and tells us that only three or four per cent. are living in polygamy. He declares:

"The members of the Mormon Church are among the freest, most independent people of all the Christian denominations. They have freedom of speech, freedom of thought. They are not all united on every principle of the church. They are not expected to be. They are entitled to their own conception in regard to the principles of the church; their own conception of what appears to them to be the right or the wrong. So long as one accepts God and his opinion is not in conflict with the accepted standards of the church, he enjoys fellowship in the church. He who denies God, he who commits adultery, or steals, or lies, or bears false witness against his neighbor in any way, or goes contrary to the cardinal principles of our Christian religion, is compelled to withdraw. But one who is honest, virtuous, believes in God, and has a little faith in our religion, is nurtured, tho he may not believe in the church in all that it teaches. In that book [Mr. Smith pointed to one of the volumes that had been identified earlier in the proceedings] is a revelation on plural marriages. Not more than three or four per cent. of the entire membership of the church



A BAD YEAR FOR BEARS.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

PERILOUS PLEASURE.
—Bushnell in the Cincinnati *Post*.

MISFORTUNES OF WAR AND FINANCE.

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have entered that state. All the rest have abstained from plural marriages, and many thousands have rejected the principle entirely."

The New York *Globe* is shocked at "the cool effrontery and callous immorality" of the man who owns up to having led such a life; and the Springfield *Republican* thinks that "the least that can be said" is that the Mormon Church "needs a new head, who will obey the laws of the land, rather than insolently defy them." The Philadelphia *Press* admits that Mr. Smoot's unfitness to be a Senator is not yet established, but it believes that "the inquiry steadily draws near this proof."

The Hartford *Courant* argues that Congress has no right to object to any Senator or Representative on religious grounds; and the Boston *Herald* says:

"The Republican party has flirted too openly with Mormonism as a political factor to make it logical for Republican Senators to refuse to sit with one whose offense is only that he belongs to that church, without having broken any statute law in his personal conduct. Utah is a sovereign State, and its citizens, be they Mormons or Gentiles, have the rights of citizens, one of which is the right to hold office without subjection to a religious test."

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND IMMIGRATION.

IT is a rather significant fact that, following the close of the year that broke all records for immigration, *Charities* should come out with a number devoted almost exclusively to this problem. It would appear from the contents of the magazine that it is, in fact, largely a charity problem. One cartoonist not long ago hit off the situation as he saw it by drawing an immense steamship, one end touching Europe and the other America, with hordes of emigrants trooping from the poor-houses of their countries to the poor-houses of our own. Most of the immigrants who make the movement a "problem" come from southern Europe, and within the last few months a new steamship line has been started between New York and Odessa, which will tap the Russian Jew region, and half a dozen lines are putting in new service, or increasing the old, to Mediterranean ports. Some seven thousand agents of the steamship companies, we are told by Robert Ward in *Charities*, are distributed over Italy alone to "drum up" immigration to America, with a corresponding number in other countries; and he predicts that in a "few years, as the number and size of steamships increase still further, we may easily have two million newcomers every year." He continues:

"The number and the size of Atlantic steamers increase every year, and the sailings are being rapidly extended to ports with which we had but little, or even no, direct communication a few years ago. Thus, we have all seen a very rapid development of passenger steamship service from New York and Boston to the Italian, African, Austrian, and Asian ports of the Mediterranean. Every such extension means more immigrants. Many have noticed the increase in the number of Italians in Boston since the Dominion steamers began to run between Boston and the Mediterranean, and it is not an altogether gratifying piece of news to read that the White Star Line, in its new Boston-Mediterranean service, is to put on large ships and have frequent and regular sailings; nor is it pleasant to be told that the Cunard Line, which is fighting the International Mercantile Marine, is to compete for a share of the emigrant traffic from the Mediterranean by putting on steamers between New York and Mediterranean ports. This move on the part of the Cunard Line means probably at least twenty-five thousand more immigrants a year from southern Europe, Africa, and Asia.

"The fight for immigrants in the Mediterranean, between the Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, International Mercantile Marine, and now the Cunard companies, simply means that thousands of persons, who have perhaps never even thought of leaving their Old-World homes will come to us, under the stimulus of the steamship agent's power of persuasion. The recent establishment of a new line of steamers between New York and Odessa is distinctly a move to increase the emigration of Russian Jews from that port, and that it will have that effect no one can fail to see.

"There is absolutely no doubt that a large part of our present immigration is thus artificially stimulated. During the past summer, an agent of the Treasury Department made an investigation of this matter in Europe, and found that the steamship companies have secret paid agents or solicitors to drum up steerage passengers. Among these paid agents there are school-teachers, postmasters, notaries, and even priests, peasants, and pedlers. In this way there is little difficulty in filling the steerages, and the people who fill them are among the poorest, most ignorant, most degraded of their communities. . . .

"Foreign steamship companies, aided by large employers of labor here, are importing human beings like cattle, absolutely regardless of the welfare of the country or of the people who are brought. The kind of immigration here referred to has been described as 'Pipe-Line Immigration' by one writer (General Walker), and as a more and more thorough 'drainage' of the inland regions of Europe by another (James Bryce). A very different type of character was demanded fifty years ago, when our immigrants came by sailing-vessels, enduring a long, hard voyage, and paying a high passage rate. The large emigration, back to Europe, which has crowded the steerages of outgoing steamers during the weeks preceding Christmas, is an annually recurring movement, which always attracts attention in our newspapers. This return does not in any way affect the general proposition before us. The people who go back spend the holidays and the winter in their old homes; leave the money they have earned there, and come back in the spring, bringing their relatives and friends with them. This emigration and the subsequent return to this country increases when we have prosperous times here, and when these people can afford to go home."

SOUTHERN DEMAND FOR WHITE LABOR.

THE South is looking for labor, but not for negro labor. A hundred years ago the South wanted labor and imported it from Africa; it now recognizes the fact that that policy was a tremendous blunder, and it is seeking white immigration. So writes Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C., an authority on Southern industries, in the Atlanta *Constitution*. Mr. Tompkins believes that if the South had depended upon white immigration a century ago, instead of adopting slavery, it would to-day lead the North in manufactures, and would produce even more cotton than it does now. He says:

"About the beginning of the nineteenth century the Southern States had well-developed manufacturing interests. There is no doubt that at that time the South led the rest of the Union in manufactures. The cotton-gin had been invented by Whitney, of Connecticut, improved and made a practical success by Holmes, of South Carolina and Georgia. This invention made cotton-production very profitable, and by indirection stimulated all agricultural interests. The one hindrance and handicap to increasing development in the South was scarcity of labor.

"Had our forefathers then abolished slavery the dependence for labor would have been white immigration. What the result would have been had that been done is necessarily speculative. My opinion is that if this had been done the South's manufactures would never have been lost, but would have prospered and always continued to lead, and that the production of cotton would have been greater than it was by the system of slave labor.

"There was a strong Southern sentiment in opposition to slavery at that time, but nothing was done to stop it, and the demand for agricultural labor was chiefly supplied by the purchase of slaves from the Northern States and from slave-traders who imported them direct from Africa.

"It transpired that the production of cotton with slave-labor was very profitable, and the life of the planter and slave-owner was a very attractive one. This life was in some respects semi-feudal, and in other respects semi-magnificent, as slavery grew in magnitude, importance, and influence; manufactures and commerce declined. In 1830 the institution of slavery had become practically dominant, and manufactures had become practically dried up.

"When slavery became an established proposition in the South, immigration ceased. As it grew in influence, there was developed

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a tide of emigration from the Piedmont region of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia to the then Northwest, the territory now largely made up of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois."

Slavery, and not the Civil War, Mr. Tompkins declares, "was the South's one great disaster." "No war," he avers, "could have made the wreck and ruin that fell upon the South and stayed with us for fifteen to twenty-five years after the war. It was the fall of slavery that brought us for so long a time so near anarchy."

Now, however, the South is recovering, and has again reached the point where more labor is needed. The white labor is all employed and the negroes are showing an increasing tendency to drift to the cities and live without work, so that relief can come only from white immigration. Says Mr. Tompkins:

"At the present time the South is again practically in the same situation, on a larger scale, that she was in 1800.

"Her manufactures are reestablished and are well diversified.

"Commerce has revived. Free white labor is reestablished in the high respect of everybody.

"Public education is established. Slavery is destroyed.

"The production of cotton is very profitable, and the world again demands more than we can supply, as was the case in 1800.

"Labor is scarce, and we can not again buy slaves to supply the want. Land is plenty; the price of it is cheap; it is fertile and the climate healthful.

"In this situation the conditions which forced emigration are gone and emigration has ceased.

"In this condition the conditions which stopped immigration are gone, and conditions in the cotton region are now more favorable to immigration from the North or from Europe than they are in any other part of the United States or of the world."

A RECORD-BREAKING WINTER.

"IF the Democrats are hard up for an issue," suggests a Republican newspaper paragrapher, "they might take the Republican winter of 1903–4." Reports from all parts of the country seem to show that it was the most severe in years, if not the worst on record. The mean temperature of the winter for Boston was 24.05° (Fahrenheit) above zero, with sixty-six inches of snowfall. In New York the season has been the coldest on record, with a mean temperature of 26⅓° above zero. This is five and one-third degrees lower than in any winter for more than thirty years, and one degree colder than that of 1874-75, hitherto the coldest on record. Blizzards and heavy snow-storms were responsible for a fall of twenty-eight and one-half inches, which cost more than $600,000 to remove. In fact, according to the officials of the Street Cleaning Department, no such amount of snow has ever been shoveled from the streets of New York in any previous winter in the city's history. The season also established a new record for fires. From December 1 to February 29 there were nearly two thousand fires in New York City, due, the New York *World* remarks, to the "strenuous efforts" of the New Yorkers to keep warm. Chicago experienced a mean temperature slightly lower than New York's, and serious epidemics of grip and pneumonia in these and other cities are attributed to the severe cold. In Winnipeg, Manitoba, the temperature stayed a large part of the time in the neighborhood of thirty and thirty-five below.

Railroads have been greatly hampered by the snow, especially in Canada. The freight service on three Canadian lines was abandoned altogether for a time, and only a fraction of the passenger-trains were running. We read of a train, in upper New York, two days late because the track was buried for sixteen miles under snow-drifts twelve feet deep. "Such have been the interruptions" caused by cold and snow, says the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, "that some of the larger systems have scarcely been able to earn their operating expenses."

A vivid description of the hardships of the winter in upper New York is taken from a Utica despatch to the New York *Sun*:

"On Oneida Lake and most of the lakes in the Adirondacks the ice is from four to five feet thick. On Otsego Lake, at Cooperstown, blocks of ice forty-seven inches thick have been cut for storage in the ice-houses.

"The great winter has brought with it many hardships, especially in the small villages and country districts. The highways no longer follow the customary courses, but wind in and out of the fields in the attempt to avoid drifts, and are often marked with pieces of brush stuck in the snow to show the traveler the path. . . . Long ago the farmers became discouraged in the attempt to keep the highways open, or else had to bend all their energies to the endeavor to make roads around their farm buildings and to their wood lots. Sometimes it is impossible for the farmers to get to their supply of wood, and they have been compelled to cut shade trees in their yards, and even fruit-trees in their orchards. . . . . .

"Large towns and villages on the railroads running into the northern part of the State have suffered from the lack of coal, for it has been impossible to move freight-trains, and the supply of coal has run short. This is true of all places along the Utica and Black River Railroad and the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg branch of the Central Hudson. This latter road has suffered severely, and for days at a time it has been impossible to get the passenger-trains through. There are cuts through the snow on this road in Oswego County that are twenty-two feet deep.

"To say that the country people have been snowbound conveys but a poor idea of the situation. If one were ill, a trip of miles on snowshoes would be necessary in order to get the advice of a physician. In extreme cases the doctor buckles on his moccasins and snowshoes and starts back with the messenger, possibly to be gone over night, or the greater part of two days, to attend one patient.

"When death has occurred, it has been possible only by great exertion to secure burial. Frequently it has been necessary to strap the coffin on sleds or sleighs, which were drawn by men over crusted fields to the cemeteries.

"In Lewis County an undertaker was five hours in going four miles with a coffin, and the last two miles of the distance it had to be dragged to the house of mourning on a sled. The minister started for the house on horseback, but he had to take to snowshoes. The funeral party was small, and did not reach the cemetery until late in the evening.

"Mrs. Bridget Dolan, of High Market, Lewis County, heard by telephone that her son was dead at Ilion. She is seventy-four, but she was bound to go to the funeral, and so she started out with another son on snowshoes and walked fifteen miles to Boonville, where she succeeded in getting a train. The next day, after attending the funeral, she returned in the same manner, thus making a walk of thirty miles in two days across the snowcap."

PHILIPPINE TARIFF AND SHIPPING.

THE Frye bill, restricting to American ships the trade between this country and the Philippines, is to go through; so the newspapers interpret the Senate's favorable action, last week, on the bill restricting to American ships the carrying of military and naval supplies. Most of our military and naval supplies that go abroad go to the Philippines, and the ships that take them come back loaded with Philippine products, so that the bill passed by the Senate aims to do in part what the Frye bill intends. It is thought that the Frye bill, therefore, will encounter similar favor in the Senate. Since so much hostility has been shown to the Frye bill by the press, however (as noticed in these columns February 6, p. 168), the Republican leaders in the Senate have accepted an amendment providing that it shall not go into effect until July 1, 1905, and have decided to abolish or greatly reduce, before that date, the tariff now levied on Philippine products entering this country. So we are told by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. The bill restricting military supplies was also amended before its passage so as to allow the President, in case "the rates of freight charged by said [American] vessels are excessive and unreasonable," to make the contracts "under the law as it now exists."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) regards the Frye bill as a "sound proposition," and calls the objections to it "absurd." And the

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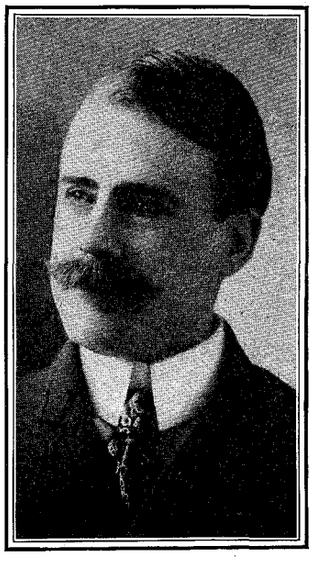
E. A. BUSHNELL,
Newspaper Enterprise Association.



CLAUDIUS MAYBELL,
The Brooklyn *Eagle*.

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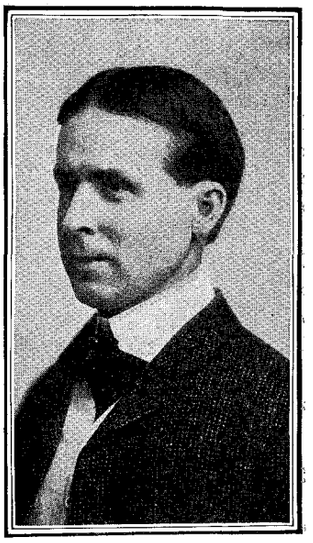
C. G. BUSH,
The New York *World*.



C. L. BARTHOLOMEW,
The Minneapolis *Journal*.

REPRESENTATIVE CARTOONISTS.

Specimens of whose work appear in this issue.

San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.), published in a city that has an undoubted interest in the development of trade with the Philippines, says approvingly:

"This provision is not only just but absolutely essential if our island possessions are to be regarded as a portion of a common country and not as an outlying dependency whose inhabitants are a subject race. The Filipinos can never become loyal Americans until their fiscal system and general legislation are assimilated to our own. It was proposed to make these navigation regulations effective at the organization of the permanent civil government, but they were postponed to July 1, 1904, on account of the alleged scarcity of available American tonnage at that time and to give a fair opportunity for all concerned to adjust themselves to the new conditions. As the time approaches, those interested in foreign shipping are moving upon Congress to repeal the provision of the law which makes Philippine commerce coastwise trade and let it continue in the hands of foreigners.

"The attempt ought not to succeed. We have started in the direction of uniform laws for all parts of the United States, and we must not turn back. This coastwise provision was only won after a hard fight, and it must be held in the law at all hazards. It is the key to still greater gains. It involves the removal of all duties on trade between the mainland and the Philippines, because freight on American ships must necessarily be higher than on foreign ships, and it would be obviously unjust to subject the Filipinos to the burdens of American law without also at the same time giving them the advantages which will enable them to carry those burdens to advantage. When we give the Filipinos free access to our markets, they can bear the cost of good wages and decent food for American sailors as well as the rest of us, and we certainly are prospering under the arrangement. Secretary Taft recognizes this, and is seeking to use the impending changes in the navigation laws as a lever to force the reduction of the tariff on imports from the Philippines to at least seventy-five per cent. of the Dingley rates, and to nothing at all if that can be secured. The most formidable opposition to this act of common justice to Americans and Filipinos alike comes from the sugar trust, which seeks to dominate our Government in all respects so far as necessary to perpetuate its monopoly. Having invested in Cuba, it objects to any competition from any other quarter. Next to that, tobacco producers are the most active opponents. But the time to oppose free trade with the Philippines was when we were considering the treaty of Paris. With the ratification of that treaty we assumed obligations which we should not now repudiate. And these obligations involve the complete and free admission of Philippine products to our markets and of American products to Philippine markets."

The New York *Herald* (Ind.), on the other hand, declares that "this measure is at once dishonest and foolish—dishonest because designed to benefit a few ship-owners at the expense of the people and foolish because its operation would certainly destroy our commerce with the islands." And so thinks the New York *Journal of Commerce*. The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) regards it as a fitting chapter in the record of our imperialistic dealings with the Philippines.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ALEXEIEFF will not be annoyed by friends presenting him a house in St Petersburg.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Japanese never use profanity, but they do not hesitate to cause more or less of it.—*The Washington Star.*

JAPAN'S alliance with Korea seems to be like the alliance which the cat made with the canary.—*The Chicago News.*

ONE of the Russian threats is to "blow Japan off the map." The verb is well chosen.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE date of the subway opening seems to get farther away the nearer we come to it.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

ALL of the Powers except Mexico and the New York *Evening Post* have recognized the Panama republic.—*The Washington Post.*

THE future of Senator Gorman's leadership depends on the promptness with which he rejoins his followers.—*The Providence Journal.*

REPUBLICANS are not harmonious on one point. Some of them want Bryan the Democratic nominee and others want Hearst.—*The Lancaster* (Pa.) *Examiner.*

A PHENIX with modern advantages should not only rise from its ashes but it should take good care not to return to them, but stay risen.—*The Baltimore American.*

FOR his magazine articles, Mr. Cleveland gets pay by the line. No charge is made for anything that may appear between the lines.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

MR. BRYAN and Mr. Cleveland might arrange to fight it out on the Chautauqua circuit and let the party go ahead with the serious business on hand.—*The Washington Post.*

IT is now said that the United States is practically at war with Colombia. It can stay practically at war with Colombia for the next fifty years without causing half the bother which resulted from trying to maintain peaceful relations.—*The Washington Times.*

"I suppose, Jerry," the eminent statesman said, looking through his pocketbook for a new dollar bill, "like a lot of other people nowadays, you would rather have clean money." "Oh, that's all right, Senator," said the cabman; "I don't care how you made your money."—*The Chicago Tribune.*

REPARTEE.—The Philadelphia *Press* wants the United States to annex Santo Domingo temporarily, with Booker T. Washington at the head of affairs. It wouldn't be a bad thing to put him in Pennypacker's place and give him the task of reorganizing Pennsylvania and Philadelphia politics.—*The Houston (Texas) Chronicle.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

AMERICAN BOOKS THAT ARE READ IN JAPAN.

JAPAN'S rapid advance from primitive conditions to a state of complex civilization has been nowhere more strikingly illustrated than in the field of literature. Thirty years ago English and American books were almost unknown in Japan. To-day they are widely read and discussed. Mr. Yone Noguchi, who contributes a quaintly written article on this subject to *The Bookman* (March), declares that Washington Irving's "Sketch Book," when first introduced into Japan, was eagerly read by the students, and inspired at least one Japanese novel—"Kisei," by Koshoshi. He continues:

"The book ('Kisei') was sold out edition after edition. It is said it has no parallel in modern Japanese literary history. It was about the time when the translation of a few snatches from Longfellow—the first American poet ever sailed toward Japan—appeared in the magazines. 'Evangeline' was used in the schools first in 1884. . . . Ella Wheeler Wilcox was introduced about this time, long before Lowell and Dr. Holmes. Bret Harte was known before Edgar Allan Poe. Every student felt ashamed if he didn't mention Emerson in conversation; but how many had read through his essays in those days?—that is more than ten years ago.

"Presently many Tokyo papers began to share parts in the translation of some modern English novels—which had gone astray into Japan doubtless. Anna Katherine Green's 'The Leavenworth Case' was a hit under the Japan-made title 'Shinnoyami' (Utter Darkness). . . . I will declare that an event—a huge success in translation as well as a literary achievement—in those days, was the publication of Mrs. Iwamoto's 'Shokoshi' (Little Prince): it was nothing but the translation of Mrs. Burnett's 'Little Lord Fauntleroy.' The translator gained fame. Mrs. Burnett was hailed as one of the greatest writers of the world. I saw her portrait in a Japanese magazine long before those of Whittier and Hawthorne. Poor Mrs. Iwamoto died in her twenty-sixth year, leaving a certain amount of English composition which was gathered in a volume not long ago. Her 'Shokoshi' appeared in its seventh edition recently."

With a passing reference to the growing vogue of such authors as Swinburne, Daudet, Tolstoy, Sienkiewicz, Maeterlinck, and Gorky, Mr. Noguchi goes on to say:

"The gradual invasion of modern English short stories has been apparent since three years. One publisher got out a periodical called *The Friend of English*, with short stories from American and English publications. They were an immediate success, altho mostly from the pens of minor writers. . . . Mark Twain was presented first as a 'promising American humorist' with his 'Heaven or Hell' (under another title of 'Iron-Mind and Stone-Heart'). I saw in some newspaper that his 'The Killing of Julius Cæsar' and 'Cannibalism in the Cars' are being translated. I was told that some one was going to translate 'A Double-Barrelled Detective Story,' but gave it up for fear lest he be charged with 'the disturbing of public morality.' Hardy and Meredith are only known in name, Howells and Cable are utterly unheard of in Japan. One Japanese critic has asked again and again, 'Why is Rudyard Kipling so popular?'

"There is no book more popular than Andrew Carnegie's 'Empire of Business.' The Japanese translation and the original are both sold tremendously. And there are not only a few people in Japan who proclaim Mr. Creelman's 'On the Great Highway' a wonderful book. The translation (may be it is not complete) is sold at the shabby price of some thirty cents. Only a few days ago I was reading one of the newly arrived Japanese newspapers, and I observed a big advertisement of the translation of Lorimer's 'Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son.' And thus it was written:

"'There are two great figures in the American financial world: one is Mr. Carnegie and the other is "Mr. John Graham." The letters instructively written by Mr. Graham, which we now offer to Japanese youth, will be a sure compass for their whole lives.'"

RICHARD STRAUSS.

The man of the hour in the musical world. He is declared to be "the most important composer since Wagner, and the greatest humanist, saving none, in music."

THE COMING OF RICHARD STRAUSS.

NOT since the days of Wagner has new music aroused such controversy as that excited by the compositions of Richard Strauss. Dr. Strauss has come to this country, with his wife, for the purpose of interpreting his music to Americans, and his concerts in various cities are being followed with unusual interest. What, it is being asked, will be the final verdict on his work? Is he merely an iconoclast, striving after eccentric and grotesque effects, or is he a genius of profound originality? Arguments are plentiful to sustain either of these conclusions. One American critic remarks that Dr. Strauss's compositions "have caused many people to wonder whether they were at a concert or in an asylum for insane musicians." A second concedes Strauss's supremacy only when it comes to "noisiness"! On the other hand, Mr. Lawrence Gilman, of *Harper's Weekly*, declares his "matured conviction that Strauss is the most important, the most potential, composer since Wagner, and the greatest humanist, saving none, in music."

That Richard Strauss is "the most prominent of living German composers" can not be denied, says the New York *Evening Post*; but this fact only "betrays the sad dearth of talent in what used to be a land of musical creators." The same paper continues:

"Richard Strauss and his symphonic poems have been frequently judged in the musical columns of this journal. The verdict passed on them may be briefly summed up. It is that Richard Strauss is almost as absurdly overrated as Mascagni was a decade ago; that, like that Italian, he owes his prominence largely to ingenious advertising methods; that his symphonic poems would not have received one-tenth the attention they have had it not been for their being attached to grotesque and impossible subjects, like Don Quixote, Till Eulenspiegel, and the 'philosophical' stupidities of the insane Nietzsche, concerning the worship of whom by the beer-sodden Germans the late Dr. Billroth aptly said that it is 'proof of the degeneracy of literary and artistic taste' in that country. We have also maintained more than once that Strauss, instead of representing the culmination of the symphonic poem, embodies an aberration of it, a return from Liszt's and Saint-Saëns's simple poetic subjects to the intricate program symphonies of Berlioz, in listening to which half one's pleasure is marred by

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the need of having an elaborate program, and of trying forever to dovetail that with the music; that the choice by Strauss of metaphysical subjects for program music was a grotesque error of taste; that as a musical creator he is far inferior to the masters named above [Saint-Saëns, Raff, Tchaikowsky, Dvorák]; that Wagner and Liszt, with smaller orchestras, give us an infinitely greater variety of beautiful as well as characteristic tone colors; that these masters introduce ugly music sparingly and with a definite realistic purpose, whereas Strauss makes cacophony an end in itself, with a morbid predilection and perseverance."

MME. PAULINE STRAUSS-DE AHNA,

Who accompanies her husband on his concert-tour of this country, interpreting his songs.

The New York *Times* is more sympathetic in its comment, but gives only a half-hearted allegiance to Dr. Strauss's cause. It says of his "tone-poems":

"There are certain musical beauties that can not fail to make their impression, and the marvel of their technical construction is never ending. The success of the more vividly picturesque passages is undoubted. But that the composer has succeeded in the larger purpose he had in view can not at present be successfully maintained. The philosophy of the philosophical piece, the psychology of the psychological one do not make their success as such.

"The 'articulate message' which was put into them is not delivered. It may be that the new language, 'relating wonderful things in wonderful tones,' the speech 'whose symbols we must hasten to learn,' as one of Strauss's most ardent champions has put it, is there; but if it is, it is not learned. How far Dr. Strauss himself can succeed in teaching it remains to be seen."

Mr. James Huneker, of the New York *Sun*, compares Richard Strauss with Walt Whitman. Dr. Strauss's "most robust composition," "A Hero's Life," is "a chant of the *Ego*," we are told, "the tableau of Strauss's soul exposed as objectively as Walt Whitman's when he sang of his *Me*." Mr. Huneker says further (in *Scribner's Magazine*, March):

"Strauss has revolutionized symphonic music by breaking down its formal barriers, and he has filled his tone-poems with a new and diverse *content*. In less than an hour he concentrates more, relates more, makes us see, feel, and hear more than could be seen or heard in a music-drama enduring six. His musical themes *quâ* themes are occasionally ordinary, his melodic invention sometimes flags; yet because of his incomparable architectonics he keeps us hypnotized as his stately, fantastic tonal structures slowly uprise and unfold like many-colored smoke from the incantations of legendary Eastern genii. He absorbs absolutely our consciousness with this new quintessence of a poetic, pictorial, sculptural, and metaphysical art. Music, unaided by words or theatric device—for the compositions of Strauss may be enjoyed without their titles—has never been so articulate, so dangerously definite, so insidiously cerebral. Madness may lie that way; but the flaming magic of the man is ever restrained by deep artistic reverence. We catch glimpses of vast orphic vistas where dissonance may be king; slow, iron twilights in which move the enigmatic figures of another world; there are often more moons than one in the blood-red skies of his icy landscapes; yet the sacred boundaries of music are never quite overstepped. Little matters the niche awarded this composer by posterity—Richard Strauss is the musical enchanter of his day."

Dr. Strauss is forty years old, and at present conductor of the Royal Opera in Berlin. His principal tone-poems are: "Macbeth," "Don Juan," "Don Quixote," "Tod und Verklärung" (Death and Transfiguration), "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," "Thus Spake Zarathustra," and "A Hero's Life." He has also written two operas, "Guntram" and "Feuersnoth," and many songs, which are being rendered in this country by his wife.

RICHARD MANSFIELD'S IMPERSONATION OF "IVAN THE TERRIBLE."

MR. MANSFIELD'S appearance in "Ivan the Terrible," which occurs at a time when everything Russian has peculiar interest, is hailed by the metropolitan critics as a dramatic triumph. The play is "a splendidly picturesque production," says *The Times*, "showing Mr. Mansfield at his best as a virtuoso of acting and a temperament of creative force." "As an exposition of a complicated, vicious, and extraordinary character," adds *The Sun*, "Mr. Mansfield has never done anything so fine for years." "Ivan the Terrible" was written by Count Alekzyéy Konstantinovich Tolstoy (1817–1875) about forty years ago, and is described as "a gloomy, turgid, historical tragedy" in five acts. It was conceived as the first of a trilogy, and was followed by two other plays dealing with the careers of Czar Feodor and Czar Boris. Its motif is outlined by Mr. William Winter, of *The Tribune*, as follows:

"Ivan Vasilivitch, called the Terrible, was a tyrant of Russia, who reigned over that country from 1533 till his death, at the age of fifty-five, in 1584; and, in the tragic play that Count Alexis Tolstoy has written, upon selected incidents of his career, and particularly of the last year of his reign, his character is delineated with apparent fidelity to historical fact, and with an eminently judicious perception of pictorial if not of dramatic effect. It seems to have been, and probably it was, a particularly odious character, in actual life; but the dramatist has modified its depravity, so as to make it measurably sympathetic in the play, by the customary expedient, in such cases, of making it a type of heart-rending conflict,—dependent on some inherent, extenuating virtue,—between terrific passions and the eternal, adamantine law of rectitude against which those baleful forces dash themselves in vain. . . . The particular theme upon which,—for the manifestation of his character,—the powers of this colossal and miserable sovereign and miscreant are expended, in this tragedy, is a plot, confronting him at the last, with an ambitious, subtle, capable statesman, Boris Godunoff, by whom his sovereignty is undermined, and in the hour of whose triumph he miserably dies. The play, accordingly, is one of historical portraiture and political intrigue,—being neither sentimental, amatory, domestic, nor romantic; containing scarcely more of the element of story than Shakespeare's 'Richard the Second,' and ranging with such fabrics of tragical, melodramatic exposition as 'Louis XI.,' Lee's 'Nero,' and Sardou's 'Patrie.'"

Proceeding to a consideration of Richard Mansfield's impersonation of this rôle, Mr. Winter says:

"Mr. Mansfield chose wisely in chosing this part for himself, and his performance of it is, unmistakably, a great achievement—the greatest, indeed, on its tragic side, except Richard III. of his whole brilliant career. The abrupt transitions from abject humility to fiery vociferous self-assertion were made with thrilling impetuosity and splendid effect. The regnant aspect of imperial dominion was perfectly assumed and admirably maintained. The state of stealthy vigilance, furtive suspicion, and sinister purpose,—sometimes subtly implied, sometimes openly expressed,—was at all times clearly imparted as the atmosphere of the character. The essential condition of settled, inexpressible, irremediable misery was expressed in every lineament of the countenance; in the wasted frame and in the hollow voice; and, against this pall of anguish, the struggles of the fiery spirit and the indomitable will, reanimating a ravaged body and reinforcing infernal instincts of cruelty and revenge, were set in a bold relief of almost lurid light—so distinctly were they shown and with such a reality of pain were they invested. The audacity of egotism and the calm conviction of predestined prevalence, beneath which, perhaps, there

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is an insane, defiant rage,—as when the Czar, on hearing of his military defeat, commands a choral rite to celebrate his victory,—were conveyed with a felicitious authority almost humorous in its bland assurance, and yet terrible in its grim unreason. Both play and part are strongly marked with paradox of this description. Evil omen overshadows the whole fabric, and much that is shown of Ivan's life is only slow preparation for the awful scene of his death. Here Mr. Mansfield put forth all his powers. Magicians have prophesied that the sovereign will die on St. Cyril's Day. The day has come, and the tyrant is suddenly in renewed health, a transient vigor, summoned by force of his own will. He dooms the astrologers to death, and commands his secret enemy, Godunoff, to see them slain. A game of chess is used, to distract his apprehensive thoughts. He begins to sink. His enemy confronts him, calmly revealing, by facial expression, the clear design of triumphant hostility. The pangs of death are upon him. His rage is vain. Beneath the basilisk gaze of the traitor who has ruined and vanquished him, he totters and falls; and, in this dreadful moment, instead of priestly ministrants bringing the consolations of religion, a motley crew of ribald jesters dance round him, and he dies in infamy and horror. Mr. Mansfield's acting, throughout this ordeal of agony, was marked by such power and pathos as seldom have been revealed. It is a performance of extraordinary tragic value, and it is set in a framework of singular, almost barbaric, splendor."

AN ARGUMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE PARODIST.

HAS anybody and everybody the right to parody a literary production, or to publish or publicly use such a parody? This problem, which comes up from time to time in the literary world, is just now being actively discussed by French and German papers. To a recent issue of the *Aus Fremden Zungen* (Stuttgart, No. 12) the professor and littérateur, Ludwig Geiger, contributes an article in which he argues for the legal suppression of the parodist. He says, in substance:

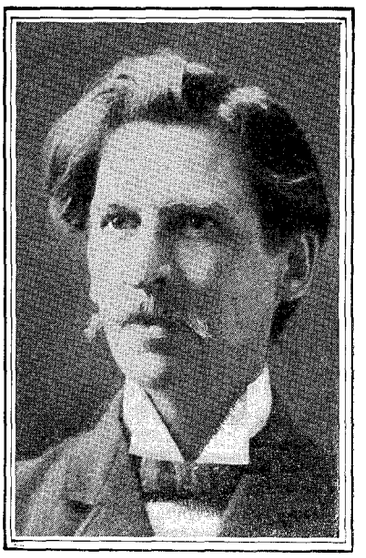
A special commission, appointed by the French Society of Dramatic Authors, has decided that parodies of dramatic writings can be made and used only when the authors have given their formal consent. Against this decision Jules Claretie, the manager of the Théâtre Français, has been protesting, in the columns of the *Figaro*, but with reasons that do not convince. His chief argument is that really great authors, such as Voltaire and Victor Hugo, would only have smiled if any of their works had been subjected to the parodist's art. This is more than doubtful; and this argument is as weak as the next, in which it is claimed that dramatists who enjoy good incomes from their literary works should not begrudge the parody-writer his few pennies, especially in view of the fact that these dramas often receive their best advertisements through the parodies. The argument that great men permit caricatures of themselves can not be applied to the literary productions of hard-working writers. A caricature merely mocks an attitude, or the momentary position or view of a prominent man. It can not be denied that prominent dramatists have suffered severe losses through the parodies that have been made of their work. It always harms a serious work to have the public laugh at it, even if this be in the form of a parody. Examples of this sort abound, as can be seen from the use made of the "Lorelei" as a marching song for the soldiers, or of the reproduction of Schiller's "Bürgschaft" in the Jewish-German dialect, or of the "Petit Faust" in mockery of Goethe's great drama. A further argument against the promiscuous ravages of the parody-writer lies in the fact that every serious writer has the same sort of feeling for both the form and the contents of his writings that a father has for his children; he naturally considers it his privilege and right to prevent the distortion and crippling of his spiritual and intellectual offspring. In such cases his feelings are the same as those of an after-dinner speaker who has just uttered serious and sober sentiments and then finds them distorted by the humorist who follows him amid the laughter of the assembled banqueters. Parody-writing is, indeed, intellectual activity, but of an inferior grade. Wit is, indeed, a prerequisite, but intellect plays little part. Worst of all, the parody-writer can lay claim to no originality. He lives and thrives entirely on the thoughts of others, and his stock-in-trade is only the abuse of what to another is a serious production and great pleasure. For this reason a legal measure, along the lines of the decision of the French commission, would be conducive to the best interests of literature

Quite naturally Professor Geiger's views are not approved on all sides, and the comic papers of Germany have been making the famous historian of literature the butt of cruel jests. They say that the production of parodies ought to be encouraged, especially in Germany, as the German only rarely manages to develop a hearty and healthy laugh. Other periodicals are of the opinion that Professor Geiger has overestimated the baneful effects of parodies on both authors and the public, and has looked at the whole problem too much through the atmosphere of Berlin, where, indeed, parody-writing has become a weariness.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PROFESSOR TRIGGS'S DISMISSAL.

THE name of Oscar Lovell Triggs, professor of English in Chicago University, has been omitted from the triennial list of nominations drawn up by the college trustees. No reasons for this virtual dismissal of Professor Triggs from the University Faculty have been made public, but the fact of the dismissal has aroused very general interest, and is the subject of comment and speculation in many papers. A widely accepted view of the case is voiced by the Springfield *Republican*, when it says: "The trouble with Professor Triggs, of the Chicago University, seems to have been, as one of his associates expresses it, that 'he had a faculty for getting into the newspapers.' There are colleges which do not discourage professors in this. It advertises them. But Professor Triggs's publicity is doubtless thought to have advertised his university the wrong way." Similarly the Chicago *Tribune* comments:

"Professor Triggs had got to the point where if he said that the Moody and Sankey hymns were inferior as musical and literary productions to the Gilbert and Sullivan operas he made the front page. He had become involved in the meshes of a farce plot. It is the essence of farce that, after the absurd hypotheses of the plot have been developed the most reasonable actions based on those hypotheses partake of their absurdity. The more logical a farce hero is the more ridiculous he seems to be. The hypothesis in Professor Triggs's case was that he had a cross circuit in his cerebral nerves. The deduction was that he could say nothing which would not betray his pathetic but diverting condition. Under such circumstances the trustees of the university could hardly help thinking that his connection with the university was an injury to their business.



PROF. OSCAR LOVELL TRIGGS,

Whose dismissal from the Faculty of the University of Chicago involves a new educational problem.

"There will be a great deal of valuable sentiment wasted now on laments over the suppression of freedom of speech. But what has freedom of speech to do with the situation? It is not proposed to cut out Professor Triggs's tongue. The trustees of the University of Chicago may, for aught we know, believe that in the main Professor Triggs has been right. Their action in withdrawing his appointment might still be intelligible. They might still be con-

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vinced that his rôle as farce hero interfered seriously with his rôle as instructor of the young. They might still be convinced that the university could not afford to jeopardize its reputation by putting the imprimatur of its name on lectures which were received all over the world with roars of derisive laughter."

Among the more radical journals, Professor Triggs is not without supporters. The St. Louis *Mirror* thinks that he is "the victim of exaggerating reporters," and that "the worst that can be said is that he is a little touched with the mild socialism of William Morris and Froebel." *Unity* (Chicago) says:

"A long time ago the newspapers forced a notoriety upon Professor Triggs by tearing out of their proper settings certain sentences which compared the creative power of Rockefeller and Pullman with that of Milton and Shakespeare, and which spoke of much of the material of our hymn-books as doggerel and gave secondary place to Longfellow among the poets, all of which opinions are quite consonant with the consensus of the competent when properly explained. But it brought the laugh on Mr. Triggs and necessarily on the university, and university trustees do not like to be laughed at. President Harper has recently stoutly maintained that the Chicago University is not only free from denominational bias, but also from sociological partizanship; that a professor may even feel free to criticize Rockefeller, the alleged 'founder.' In the light of recent utterances of the president, this claim scarcely can be true; but it still remains true that where the 'interdict brutal' does not obtain, the 'interdict courteous' is all powerful. . . . We feel in honor bound to express not only our sympathy with Professor Triggs over this unfortunate interruption in a career that promised to be brilliant, but to express our admiration for the man. We have heard him often, and always with pleasure. He has been welcomed to the platforms and pulpits of Chicago, always as a virile representative of the academic spirit. He was an honor to the university because he was a man of opinions and because he had the courage to express them."

Appearing just at this time, Professor Triggs's article on "The New Education" in *The Philistine* (March) is regarded as having a special significance. It is an indictment of present-day educational methods and a plea for "a new idea of culture." We quote in part:

"The ideal of culture upheld in colleges is an ideal derived from feudal and aristocratic conditions; it is a culture which can be effective for the individual only in a state of comparative idleness. Employers of labor do right in questioning the fitness of college graduates for practical affairs. The advice given to the graduates of schools who are now 'going forth'—as the phrase is—in such numbers, would be humorous if it were not so pathetic. Most of the graduates 'going forth' have been trained for other conditions than those they must actually meet, if they enter upon an industrial career. For years they have lived in an artificial community, a community that has as its basis the idea of privilege, a privilege extending, on the one hand, to the free use of enormous endowments which the participants in education have not earned, and on a lower plane, to the license claimed by college boys to play pranks on Hallowe'en nights and to sing and shout in the streets and on the train. For years they have passed the time leisurely, carelessly, being supported by the contributions of others. Not having realities to deal with, they have been coddled with athletics and stimulated by prizes. However valuable the culture the graduate has gained for certain conditions, so far as the world's work is concerned he is fatally weak in respect to originality, creative activity, and in sympathy, and in point of those ideals that relate to conduct. . . . . .

"The time would seem to be opportune to establish in the world a new idea of culture. The old culture—the culture of the mind—is static, and is symbolized by a scholar passively acquiring knowledge in a library. The new culture—the culture of life—is dynamic, and is typified by the man of affairs subduing nature to his uses. The ability to read and think puts one into communication with others who have thought and written. But the ability to do and create joins man with the universal and cosmic forces. 'Work,' said Carlyle, 'never so mean, is in communication with nature.' The older idea is reflected curiously in the statistics of education where the ability to read and write—or 'illiteracy,' in negative terms—is held to be the measure of capacity. All the primary human virtues, however, are independent of learning. Character is nowise dependent upon reading. Character arises from conduct—it is a function of doing. What now if the test were reversed? What if suddenly we were called upon to do something—to plant and cultivate a field of corn, to construct and operate an electric motor, or to make the furniture of a house, before permission were granted us to land upon some foreign shore or cast a ballot in our own town—how many of us could stand the test? Yet for the purpose of democracy, the ability to do is more important than the ability to read.

"The question of work, then, is a very necessary concern of the schools, and the relation of education to labor is the problem we in our sphere are called upon to solve."

THE MOTIVES THAT LEAD PEOPLE TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

THANKS to the public spirit of our city governments and the munificence of Mr. Andrew Carnegie and other private donors, we now have libraries and to spare; but the number of library-users, we are told by a competent authority, "represents too small a fraction of our population." Prof. A. E. Bostwick, who stands sponsor for the statement quoted, is chief of the circulation department of the New York Public Library, and he has lately been conducting an investigation into the motives that lead people to patronize libraries. The New York Public Library carries on its registry books nearly 400,000 names, and about 35,000 new applications are made during the course of a year. Do these people start with an overwhelming desire to read or study books, and are they compelled thereby to seek out the place where they may most easily obtain them? Or are they primarily attracted to the library by some other consideration, the love for books and reading acting only in a secondary manner? With a view to obtaining reliable data on this subject, Professor Bostwick recently asked several hundred of the regular users of the New York Public Library to state what motive led them to make their first use of a free library. Of more than six hundred persons whose answers were received, only fourteen declared that they found the library as the result of a direct search for it, prompted by a desire to read. In all cases, probably, the desire to read was a dominant motive, but this desire was awakened by hearing a mention of the library (from friends, relatives, teachers, etc.), or by seeing it or something connected with it. Says Professor Bostwick (in *The Book Lover*, January):

"Those who *heard* of the library in some way numbered four hundred and forty-nine, while those who *saw* it or something connected with it were only one hundred and forty-seven—an interesting fact, especially as we are told by psychologists that apprehension and memory through sight are of a higher type than the same functions where exercised through hearing. Probably, however, this difference was dependent on the fact that the thing heard was in most cases a direct injunction or a piece of advice, while the thing seen did not act with similar urgency."

Professor Bostwick claims for the data presented much more than a passing interest for the curious. He says in conclusion:

"For the public librarian, whose wish it is to reach as large a proportion of the public as possible, these reports are full of valuable hints. They emphasize, for instance, the urgent necessity of winning the good-will of the public, and they forcibly remind us that this is of more value in gaining a foothold for the library than columns of notices in the papers or thousands of circulars or cards distributed in the neighborhood. It is even more potent than a beautiful building. Attractive as this is, its value as an influence to secure new readers is vastly less than reputation for hospitality and helpfulness.

"In looking over the figures one rather disquieting thought can not be kept down. If the good-will of the public is so potent in increasing the use of the library, the ill-will of the same public must be equally potent in the opposite direction. Some of those who are satisfied with us and our work are here put on record. How about the dissatisfied? A record of these might be even more interesting, for it would point out weaknesses to be strengthened and errors to be avoided; but that, as Kipling says, 'is another story.'"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW WE READ.

THAT our methods of printing and the forms of our letters are responsible for a considerable waste of time and energy in reading is asserted by Messrs. André Broca and Sulzer, who have undertaken an investigation of this subject and who publish an account of their results in *La Nature* (Paris, February 13). Both our letters and the words that they compose would be more easily recognized and, therefore, more quickly read, the authors say, if they were simplified in form and printed white on a black background. To quote the principal paragraphs of the article:

"The act of reading is eminently complex. We must distinguish two extreme cases, that in which each word is spelled and that in which every word is read at a glance. And if we wish to be thorough, we shall have to go farther, for there is a mode of reading still more rapid, which is generally specified by saying that the eye 'runs over' the page. In this last-named act only a few words are necessary to give the sense of a phrase. It is the method of a few practised heads, and even they can not use it unless the book is on a subject that they know well. . . . . .

FIG. 1.—PROPOSED SIMPLE CAPITALS.

"But in the habitual reading of a well-known language the reader does not spell the common words, their form generally sufficing for their recognition. This is a question of training; this mode of reading is the privilege of educated men—men who are accustomed to read a great deal and to whom the words that they read are quite familiar. It is evident that these two methods of reading are not susceptible of a true measure of speed, for they depend essentially on the reader's knowledge of his subject and of the words that he is reading.

"Spelling, on the other hand, is a simple act, and identical in all cases, whatever the word may be or whatever idea it may express. It is the only method of reading for beginners, for all partially educated persons, and even for the educated when they meet with a word that is strange to them. Spelling is certainly more rapid when the reader is educated, but there is a limit to the speed that can not be exceeded—the limit reached by persons who are thoroughly accustomed to reading."

The writers now proceed to study the manner in which a reader recognizes a capital letter, and their results are interesting. In the first place, to distinguish a letter the visual apparatus must be able to separate its details; in the second place, the brain must be able to recognize it. The first act depends on the acuteness of vision and is practically instantaneous; the second requires an expenditure of energy, and hence takes time; but the time is directly dependent also on visual acuteness, for the authors have proved experimentally that the energy necessary for the recognition of a given test object is greater as the apparent diameter of the object is smaller. They add:

"But we have been able to go still farther, and to show that a greater quantity of energy must be used to recognize a V, for instance, than to distinguish its two arms as separate. This results from the comparison of numbers obtained by a study of these two acts . . . and we have thus shown that acts of memory are closely connected with the expenditure of energy.

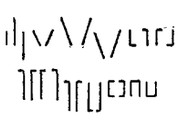

FIG. 2.—PROPOSED SIMPLE SMALL LETTERS.

"Practically the recognition of a letter demands an expenditure of energy that is greater as its form is more complex. Thus we read a V, a T, or an L more easily than an E or a B. From the standpoint of speed of reading and also of the cerebral fatigue caused by the act it would be better to employ simpler letters than those now used. We have thus been led to seek the least complex possible forms, and we have concluded that, for capital letters, they are those shown in Fig. 1. For the small letters, where there are two sizes, and two positions with respect to the line, the solutions are more numerous; and some are shown in Fig. 2.

"We do not wish here to go farther into this question and ask whether it would be worth while to change our present alphabet; but we desire only to point out that these characters, derived from the Phenician alphabet, are not scientifically as perfect as could be wished. A glance at Fig. 3 shows that all the changes made in transforming the old alphabet into ours are far from being simplifications.

"Besides this, another cause adds to the complication of many of our characters, making reading slower and more tiresome. This is our habit of printing in black on white. . . . The first condition for the recognition of a letter is that it may stand out from the background, and in the case that we are now considering this will occur only when sensation has been notably lowered after the cessation of the light on the retinal region where the image of the letter is thrown. With white on black, on the other hand, the phenomena depend on the establishment of the luminous sensation at a point of the retina, and preliminary experiments show us that this phenomenon is much shorter than that of persistence.

Lettres	Valeur	Lettres	Valeur
𐤀	a	𐤋	l
𐤁	b, bh	𐤌	m
𐤂	g, gh	𐤍	n
𐤃	d, dh	𐤎	x, s
𐤄	h *doux*, é	𐤏	o
𐤅	ou, v, w	𐤐	p, ph
𐤆	z	𐤑	ts, s
𐤇	h *dur*	𐤒	kh
𐤈	th	𐤓	r
𐤉	i, y	𐤔	sh
𐤊	k	𐤕	t

FIG. 3.—ALTERATION OF MODERN FROM ANCIENT LETTERS.

"From these experiments we may draw the conclusion that we do not print to the best advantage; and this is so from two points of view, that of speed of reading and that of cerebral fatigue. We could notably increase speed by printing in white on black, which would also avoid much of the retinal fatigue, and we might even reach a still better result in this regard, for brain fatigue would be notably lessened by the use of simpler characters such as those that have been shown above."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAN WE FLY AT LAST?

THE technical journals assure us that the first flying-machine to fly has now made its appearance, and that without blowing of trumpets before or after the event. It was tested successfully in December, 1903, by its makers, Messrs. Orville and Wilbur Wright, and is described in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (February). Says *Nature*, commenting on this article:

"That these brothers have been successful in gliding experiments performed under gravity is well known, but they now appear to have succeeded in raising themselves from the ground by a motor-driven machine which, after running along a mono-rail for forty feet, rose into the air, and was driven in the face of a gale blowing at about twenty-five miles an hour, with a velocity of about ten miles an hour relative to the ground, or thirty-five miles an hour relative to the wind. In the last trial the machine flew half a mile relative to the air, or eight hundred and fifty-two feet relative to the ground. It is sincerely to be hoped that this success will not, as in so many previous instances, be followed by a fatal accident."

The Wright experiments are also spoken of by O. Chanute in an article on "Aerial Navigation" in *The Popular Science Monthly* (February), as the first actual solution of the problem of mechanical flight, unaided by balloons. He ascribes the failures of Langley and others to the lack of practise of those who launched or operated the machines. Paradoxical as it may seem, he says, one must have long experience in flying before attempting to fly.

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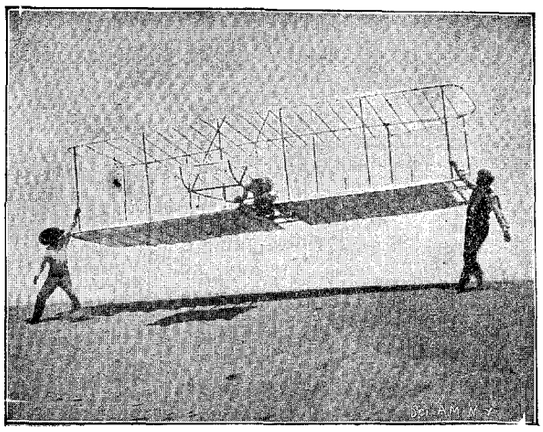
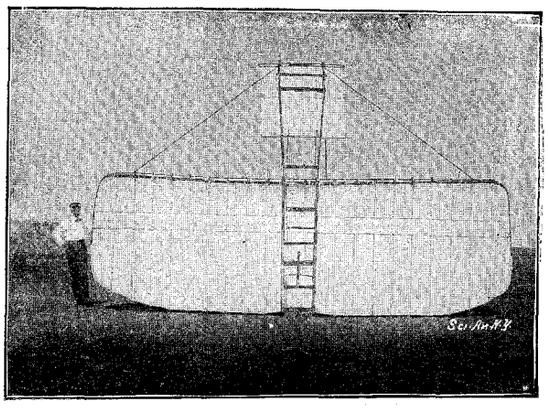


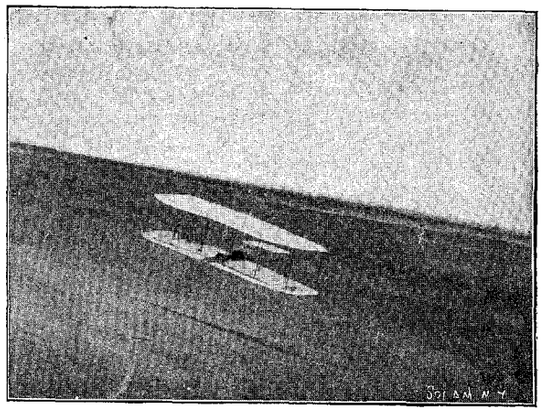
BEGINNING OF A FLIGHT.



A BOTTOM VIEW.

This is just what the Wright brothers succeeded in getting. Says the writer:

"For three years they experimented with gliding machines . . . and it was only after they had obtained thorough command of their movements in the air that they ventured to add a motor. How they accomplished this must be reserved for them to explain, as they are not yet ready to make known the construction of their machine nor its mode of operation. Too much praise can not be awarded to these gentlemen. Being accomplished mechanics, they designed and built the apparatus, applying thereto a new and effective mode of control of their own. They learned its use at considerable personal risk of accident. They planned and built the motor, having found none in the market deemed suitable. They evolved a novel and superior form of propeller; and all this was done with their own hands, without financial help from anybody. . . . . These gentlemen have placed the rudder in front, where it proves more effective than in the rear, and have placed the operator horizontally on the machine, thus diminishing by four-fifths the resistance of the man's body from that which obtained with their predecessors. In 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903 they made thousands of glides without accidents, and even succeeded in hovering in the air for a minute and more at a time. They had obtained almost complete mastery over their apparatus before they ventured to add the motor and propeller. This, in the judgment of the present writer, is the only course of training by which others may hope to accomplish success. It is a mistake to undertake too much at once and to design and build a full-sized flying-machine *ab initio*, for the motor and propeller introduce complications which had best be avoided until in the vicissitudes of the winds bird-craft has been learned with gravity as a motive power."

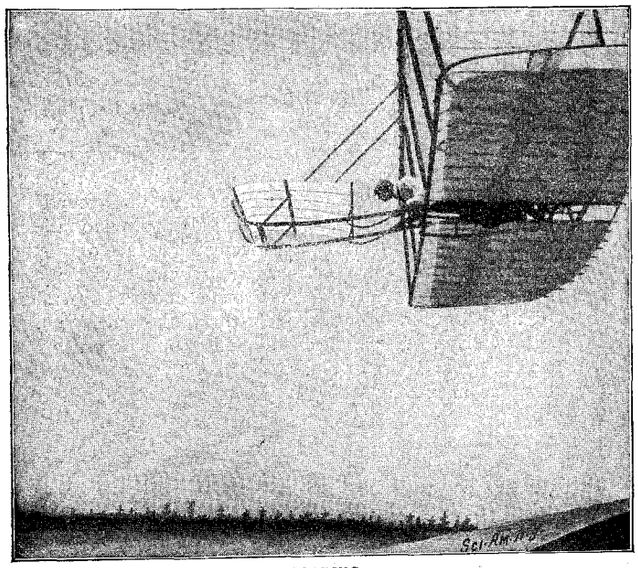


A LOW GLIDE.

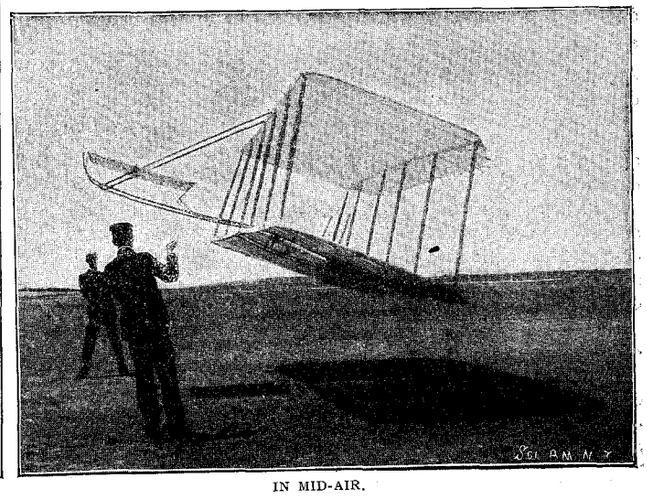
The results of these experiments are treated with obvious respect by *The Scientific American*, which refers to a report made by Mr. Wilbur Wright recently before the Western Society of Engineers. His attention was first called to aeronautical problems by Lilienthal's experiments, and the latter's death, in 1896, instead of discouraging Mr. Wright only stimulated his interest.

The Age of Married Couples.—A curious correlation between the ages of husband and wife appears to have been established in the course of a recent investigation of the inheritance of physical qualities by Prof. Karl Pearson. Professor Pearson's results, published in *Biometrika*, are thus briefly summarized in the *Revue Scientifique* (February 13):

"These data have shown that there is a very definite correlation



SOARING.



IN MID-AIR.

THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE IN ACTION.

By special permission of *The Scientific American* (New York) we reproduce on this page pictures of the Wright Aeroplane. These illustrations, however, do not show the man-carrying machine so successfully tested a few months ago, but an experimental model upon the designs of which the later aeroplane was built.

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between the degree of longevity of husband and wife. Things take place as if men destined for a long life had chosen for partners women also destined to live to old age, while short-lived men generally marry short-lived women. There has been an unconscious selection from the point of view of general vitality. This follows clearly from the study of the age of decease of a great number of couples, taken from graveyard inscriptions."

The possibility that the early death of one partner may influence, in certain cases, that of the other, does not seem to have been considered.

WHY SALT-WATER CREATURES DISLIKE FRESH WATER.

THAT the *n*-rays, newly discovered in solar and other light, and also given off by the animal organism, play a part in restricting salt-water creatures to their native element is asserted by a French naturalist, M. Bohn, in a paper recently read before the Société de Biologie. According to this author, the solar *n*-rays, which can not penetrate fresh water, are so stimulating to the vision that many salt-water creatures practically become fluid in fresh water, and so avoid it. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (February 6) in an abstract of M. Bohn's paper:

"Naturalists have often sought to discover why animals living in brackish water adjacent to fresh water never go into the latter. Various reasons have been given, to which M. Bohn now adds a new one—the absence of *n*-rays in fresh water.

"The *n*-rays that are present in sunlight penetrate sea-water and accumulate therein; but they are absolutely stopped by fresh water, no matter by how small a quantity. Now these rays have the curious property of exalting the sensibility of the visual organs for ordinary light-rays, which makes it possible to believe that the *n*-rays play a part in the research for shelter by the creatures of the shore.

"One creature, the nereid [a small marine worm], which is able to pass from fresh to sea-water, loses its sight almost completely when it goes into the fresh water, while this faculty is immediately exalted in the inverse passage. These animals have three different habitats, as follows:

"1. On muddy bottoms. Under a deep layer of sea-water the nereid progresses, when in the dark, close to the bottom; its movement resembles creeping, while in the light it swims freely. . . . These changes appear due to the tonic effect of light.

"2. It lives in shallow brackish water. In this medium its sensitiveness to light becomes greater, the changes of intensity of illumination of the bottom governing its changes of habit. . . .

"3. In rivulets of fresh water the sensitiveness to light becomes very feeble. The nereid that leaves brackish for fresh water at once falls to the bottom and rests there. . . . . .

"We may thus adopt the hypothesis that the sudden suppression of *n*-rays, in passing from brackish to fresh water, has effects that prevent the invasion of the latter by marine organisms. And these rays must have played a part in the adaptation of marine animals to brackish and fresh water."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Is Fish Good for the Brain?—The popular idea that fish nourishes the brain is pronounced fallacious by *The Lancet* (London). Furthermore, that paper asserts that it is doubtful whether any given food in common use contains constituents which have a selective action, or the property of ministering to one part of the body more than another. Says the writer:

"As a rule, when a food is assumed to have specific reparative properties—as, for example, a so-called brain or nerve food—the fact really is that such food is easily and quickly assimilated to the body's general advantage—in a word, in such a case repair quickly overtakes waste and a real purposeful nutrition and restoration are accomplished. The administration of such elements as phosphorus or iron in medicine is, of course, a different matter, but these elements are evenly distributed in the materials of a daily diet. It is often stated that fish is a food which ministers particularly to the needs of the brain because it contains phosphorus. As a matter of fact, fish does not contain more phosphorus than do ordinary meat foods, and it certainly does not contain it in the free state. The notion that fish contains phosphorus had no doubt its origin in the glowing or phosphorescence in the dark. This phosphorescence is due not to phosphorus at all, but to microorganisms. The belief, therefore, that fish is a brain food is just about as reasonable as the idea that because a soup is thick and gelatinous 'it will stick to the ribs,' or as sensible as the celebrated advice to Verdant Green to lay in a stock of Reading biscuits to assist his reading. Fish, of course, is excellent food, partly because of the nourishing nature of its constituents and partly because of its digestibility. But it is in no sense a specific for brain or nerve."

Radiation from Plants.—The discovery of Dr. Charpentier that the bodies of animals give off *n*-rays, especially from the nerves, has suggested to another biologist, M. Meyer, an attempt to discover a similar radiation from vegetable tissue. According to an account in the *Revue Scientifique*, he has succeeded in doing this, the radiation being most intense in the green parts of the plant, tho it is also found in vegetables without green coloration, such as onions. Says the writer:

"These phenomena seem to be related to the activity and development of vegetable protoplasm; the luminosity of the fluorescent screen [used to detect the rays] is greater before a test-tube in which seeds have been made to sprout, and a tube in complete germination can thus be distinguished [in the dark] from one in which seeds have just been sown. The luminosity appears at the level of the young roots that are striking down into the water.

"Anesthesia of the plants lessens the brilliancy of the screen. Now when a current of air charged with chloroform is passed over seeds placed in a test-tube on moist cotton they do not sprout; but all the physical phenomena take place, and only the development of the germ is wanting. We must thus conclude that plants emit *n*-rays, and that this emission is dependent on their activity or development. We should note, for it is an important point, that M. Meyer has sought to eliminate the possible and dangerous influence of suggestion. To this end he has used test-screws on which the fluorescent substance was arranged in the form of letters of the alphabet, one for each screen. As he did not know the letter on the screen used, which he selected at random, the fact that the letter became fluorescent enough to be recognized proved that the phenomenon was real."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THAT the emanations from radium turn to helium would seem to be an instance of atomic decay rather than transmutation," says *The American Inventor*. "Nature seems to abhor elements of high atomic weights, and her tendency is to resolve them gradually into elements of lower atomic weights. Just in the same way complex molecules in the organic world tend to break up into simpler substances. The great life processes elaborate complex materials, but as soon as these processes cease there is a resolution into simpler products accompanied by a loss of energy."

"SVEN HEDIN has furnished additional evidence of the Chinese invention of paper," says *The Scientific American*. "On his recent journeys he found Chinese paper that dates back to the second half of the third century after Christ. This lay buried in the sand of the Gobi desert near the former northern shore of the Lop Nor sea, where, in the ruins of a city and in the remnants of one of the oldest houses, he discovered a goodly lot of manuscripts, many of paper, covered with Chinese script, preserved for some 1,650 years. The date is Dr. Himly's conclusion. According to Chinese sources, paper was manufactured as early as the second millennium before the Christian era. The character of the Gobi desert find makes it probable that the making of paper out of vegetable fibers was already an old art in the third Christian century."

SOME extraordinarily large fungi were seen in France during the summer of 1902, as recently reported by M. Maurice Touzé to the Society of Natural Science at Rouen. Says the *Revue Scientifique:* "Some of the lycoperdons in particular grew to gigantic size. Several were found in Bourgthéroulde (Eure) that were 50, 58, or even 60 centimeters [20 inches to 2 feet] in circumference. Several days later M. Touzé received two that were 30 centimeters [a foot] high and more than a yard around. Then one was reported that was still larger—the lycoperdon of Imfrevile, which was 40 centimeters [26 inches] high and 2.54 meters [nearly 8 feet] around. The circumference was thus much greater than the height, the form being quite irregular. This mushroom weighed 10 kilograms [22 pounds]. It grew in a yard between two old pear-trees; others appeared there also, but they did not reach such great size."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGOUS SYMPATHIES IN THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

IN its attitude toward the war in the Far East the Christian press of this country, paradoxical as it may at first sight appear, is overwhelmingly in sympathy with the non-Christian combatant. This feeling of sympathy exists, says the Boston *Congregationalist*, "not at all because Christendom has ceased to value Christianity and long for its ultimate triumph in Asia," but because it recognizes that Japan's greater toleration of religious views and her modernity in point of view offer conditions for religious propaganda and civilizing work which would be impossible under Russian domination. "In her spirit, her political and religious institutions, her agrarian life," observes the New York *Outlook*, "Russia represents the sixteenth century, Japan the twentieth." The New York *Independent* declares:

"Russia claims to be fighting the battle of Christendom against a pagan nation. It is not so easy to say which is the Christian nation. Japan allows liberty of conscience. There are members of Christian churches who command her battle-ships, who sit in her cabinet, who preside over her parliament. There is the full civilization that has grown out of Christianity: public schools, the best education, the institutions of business and benevolence which are the product of Christianity. This has been given to Japan under the tutelage of Christian nations, frankly adopted from this and other countries. There is a constitutional government, elected rulers, courts, and freedom.

"But what do we see in Russia? An absolutely autocratic government, with no local self-government, no congress, no constitution, no public school system, no religious liberty, the Dukhobortsi, the Jews, and the Lutheran Finns equally forced into exile, and the Armenians in the Caucasus driven to frenzy by the robbery of their churches and schools. Which is the Christian country?"

The sympathy of America, says *The Universalist Leader* (Boston), "instinctively goes out to Japan, which country has been bullied by her big neighbor into striking the blow which may involve the nations of the world." Japan is "the rising star of the East," adds *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg), "and the world hopes to see it ascend to the zenith." And *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York) comments:

"However much as Americans we may remember the traditional friendship of Russia, may admire the personal character of the Czar, and sympathize with the very proper aspiration for an open port, we can not but wish victory may come in the present conflict to the Sunrise Kingdom, the nation of the East which has been the first to welcome the civilization of the West."

Many religious papers, while affirming their sympathy with Japan, take the view that there are dangers in the triumph of either combatant. In case Japan wins, remarks *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati), "there is some reason for apprehension of a 'yellow peril' in the consequent self-assertiveness of paganism." *The Ram's Horn* (Chicago) says:

"Civilization and Christianity especially have reason to watch with anxiety the outcome. It will be with anxiety whichever side wins, for neither Russia nor Japan is as yet fit to be the trustee of civilization in that quarter of the world. Neither of them is civilized, and [both of them are] far from Christianized. . . . Unquestionably, public opinion is with Japan. Considering that this young nation is removed only one generation from utter paganism, the progress achieved provokes the heartiest admiration; but it must be confessed that this very progress has made Japan conceited and self-assured, and in a sense farther beyond the reach of Christian appeal. It seems to many that slower development would have been better for her, permanently, if in the mean time her foundations could be laid in the solid masonry of Christian principles. Japan is not ready for so grave a trust as the leadership of Asia. . . . Tho our sympathies are with Japan, our prayers can not follow her into battle."

Russia's only support in the religious press, so far as we have noted, comes from Roman Catholic papers, and even these are divided in their opinions as to the merits of the controversy. The sympathies of *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee) lean toward Japan. The Boston *Pilot* and the San Francisco *Monitor* favor Russia. *The New World* (Chicago) is emphatic in its support of the Russian side of the argument:

"What cause have we to sympathize with Japan? What has Japan ever done for us, further than to take Mr. Lafcadio Hearn off our hands? Russia, on the other hand, stood by the United States during the great civil struggle, and this at a time when England was our enemy. She stood by this country during the Venezuela difficulty, moreover; and would it become us, as a people, to repay her kindness with ingratitude?

"Finally, if this is a Christian nation, its sympathies ought to go out to a Christian rather than a pagan people. Crush Russia and paganism will be unified and strengthened throughout India, Korea, Japan, China, and Turkey. The Russians are schismatic Catholics, it is true, but they are Christians. If they win in the approaching conflict, Korea, Manchuria, and China will be made Christian before the century closes. If they lose, Christian civilization in Europe may begin to take flight. For our part, we can not see how Christians consistently can wish to see Russia overwhelmed. In any case, we believe the loudly trumpeted sympathy of Americans for Japan exists chiefly on paper."

The Friends' Intelligencer (Philadelphia) expresses surprise that so few religious papers, in their comment upon the war, have emphasized the essential sinfulness of all war. Why is it taken for granted, it asks, that "war should seem inevitable," and that, after twenty centuries of preaching the gospel of the "Prince of Peace," two nations should have the right to settle their differences by "fighting it out like beasts or savages"? The same paper continues:

"It is not necessary every time we have occasion to speak of economic or political tendencies that point toward war to add a dissertation on the sinfulness and foolishness of war. But the editorial columns of a religious paper are not supposed to be devoted primarily to economics and politics exclusive of their religious bearings.

"Are we to think that whole masses of Christians are being taught by their leaders, by implication, if not in so many words, that it is impossible to be fully and completely followers of Christ? As long as we do not *believe* it possible to get along without war, it *is* impossible, and *because* of our very unbelief. Such unbelief is widely enough spread and does not need to be preached by Christians, who, in this respect at least, have not yet seen their way clear to give themselves wholly to Christ."

THE NEGRO AS A HINDRANCE TO CHURCH UNION.

THE negro question constitutes "an insuperable barrier" to the organic union of Methodism in the United States, according to the Rev. Dr. A. J. Laymar, of Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Laymar is one of the publishing agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in a leading Northern Methodist paper, *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago, February 3), he gives his reasons for holding this view. He says in part:

"Organic union is a dream which, if ever realized, will be so in the very far future. It is not in sight by several generations. The reasons for this are many and potent, but the citation of one will be sufficient, since it alone is sufficient to forbid the fulfilment of your dream, and we need not look at others until this obstacle is removed, of which removal there is no present indication. I allude to the different view taken in the two churches of the race question.

"You are thoroughly satisfied as to the correctness of your position on this question; we are equally so.

"Since on this point you discuss an abstract ethical theory, and we confront a very serious practical condition, it is difficult to see how we can ever agree—the viewpoint is so radically different. You think the negro the equal of the white; we know that he is not, and do not believe that he ever will be. Your opinion is pure

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theory, ours a conclusion from intimate acquaintance and long and careful observation of facts."

Dr. Laymar goes on to "suppose that organic union were to-day an accomplished fact, and the college of bishops were assembled to make the episcopal appointments for 1904":

"Bishop ——— of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose utterances on the race question have been so blindly partizan, is announced to hold the Alabama or the Louisiana conference. What would be the effect? You would have, in twelve months, or earlier in all probability, a new Methodist church in the States named, comprising largely the wealth, intelligence, and piety of the region, and to which would adhere promptly their brethren of other Southern States.

"Let any one of our bishops who represents the sentiments of Rock River or the New England conference, and let him, in his people be appointed to hold the such presidency, speak out what is his honest judgment on the race question, and you would have a protest long and loud against his ever again visiting that conference.

"You would have a wider division of sentiment in one body, if you could hold together at all, than now exists in two, and the spectacle of dissension and contention in the bosom of the one Methodist Episcopal Church would be less edifying to the world than that of two churches living harmoniously side by side. Federation is feasible and desirable; organic union is neither. We might as well face facts as they are, and cease talking about the achievement of the impossible.

"There are other barriers to organic union, but it is not worth while to discuss them until this insuperable one is removed."

On this *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* comments:

"It has been a principle with the Methodist Episcopal Church, from the beginning, not to preach the gospel or administer the sacraments to any people of any class or grade or complexion whom we would not admit to fellowship in the church and recognize as brethren in the Lord. We think also that our brethren of the Southern church act on this principle with reference to all races and classes, of whatsoever social grades, in the home field and in the foreign field, except the colored people of African descent. If they did not, they could not possibly carry out the command of our Lord to 'preach the gospel to every creature,' nor could they do missionary work in home or foreign fields, which they are doing with gratifying results. The assumption that to fraternize with people of color as members of the church necessarily carries with it the idea of 'social equality' is in our judgment a stupendous error. This greatly overworked phrase, 'social equality,' is a tremendous bugbear with our brethren, which has no real force in it. In point of fact, there is no such thing in the North or in the South. Social relations and fellowships are of a personal character and depend on individual tastes and preferences. There are rich and poor, high and low, in every church in Christendom, and among these there are many classes which do not live on the same social plane, and many are recognized as equal in their religious privileges who are not recognized as equals in social rank. . . . .

"The negro problem is not a sectional problem, but one for the nation to solve, and the North and the East and the West are as much concerned in its right solution as is the South. We believe that such articles as that of Dr. Laymar's, dispassionately written, by their very frankness will tend to remove prejudices and bring about conditions that will result to the benefit of the negro race, and in the course of years will contribute to bring about the organic union of American Methodism."

THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF THE POPE.

THE POPE'S LETTER ON CHURCH MUSIC.

POPE PIUS'S new decree, laying down rules for the conduct of church music, has been received rather half-heartedly by Roman Catholics in this country. Its recommendations, while recognized as sound and beneficial in the main, are felt to be too sweeping and revolutionary in certain respects. The decree is issued "*motu proprio*," and was not unexpected, in view of the Pope's well-known interest in matters musical. It is an open secret that, in this question of musical reform, the Pope is supported by Cardinal Merry del Val, and it is probable that Don Lorenzo Perosi, the Roman Catholic composer, was consulted in the preparation of the manifesto. Its most important features can be stated as follows:

Sacred music should possess in the highest degree the qualities proper to the liturgy, and sanctity and goodness of form, from which its other character of universality spontaneously springs. These qualities are to be found in the highest degree in the Gregorian Chant, which is consequently the chant proper to the Roman Church, the only chant she has inherited from the ancient fathers, which she has jealously guarded for centuries in her liturgical codices, which she directly proposes to the faithful as her own, and which the most recent studies have so happily restored to their integrity and purity. The same qualities are also possessed in excellent degree by the classic polyphony, especially of the Roman school, which reached its perfection in the fifteenth century owing to the works of Palestrina. The classic polyphony agrees admirably with the Gregorian Chant, and hence it has been found worthy of a place with it. This must, therefore, be also restored in ecclesiastical functions, especially in institutions and churches in which the necessary means are not lacking.

Since modern music has risen mainly to serve profane uses, greater care must be taken with regard to it, in order that the musical compositions of modern style which are admitted in the church may contain nothing profane, and be free from reminiscences of motifs adopted in the theaters.

With regard to the choir of singers, their performances must consist chiefly of choral music; solos, tho permitted, must never predominate, but should be intimately bound up with the rest of the choral composition. The employment of women is forbidden, and soprano and contralto parts must be sung by boys' voices. The members of the choir must be men of known piety and probity of life, and singers are to wear ecclesiastical habits and surplices, and to be hidden from the eyes of the public behind gratings. As to musical instruments, organ accompaniments are allowed, and in some special cases, by leave of the ordinary, other instruments, but in every case only to accompany the singing,

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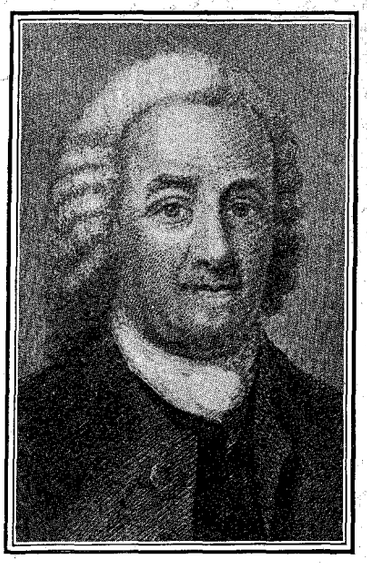
never to drown it. Long preludes and instrumental interludes are forbidden, and organ music must conform to the rules already laid down for sacred music. The use of the piano and of noisy or trivial instruments, such as drums, grosse-caisse, cymbals, bells, and the like, is prohibited. Military bands are strictly forbidden in church, and only in special cases, permitted by the ordinary, is it allowed to introduce a limited number of wind instruments, provided always that the music to be performed by them is written in the same style as that proper to the organ.

The Church Economist (New York, March) prints the comment of a number of prominent musicians, Roman Catholic and Protestant, on the Pope's decree. The Rev. J. B. Young, S. J., who has been in charge of the music in St. Francis Xavier's Church, New York, for twenty-five years, says:

"Before any reforms will be instituted in the churches the clergy will wait for specific instructions from the bishops of the dioceses. . . . The bishops will have to determine a number of points adapted to the local conditions in each diocese. First, how far modern music is to be tolerated. Second, how far the substitution of women by men and boys is to be carried out. Third, if the Gregorian chant is adopted, which edition, the Rathisbone or the Solesme of the Benedictines, is to be used."

Mr. Frank Damrosch, the director of the Oratorio Society, the Musical Arts Society, and the People's Choral Union, says:

"It is my opinion that the Pope hardly expects a literal observation of his instructions. I believe that he held up an ideal for the church with the thought that the various congregations would approach it as nearly as possible. The Pope leaves an open door for the admission of other than classic music when he says that modern music is also to be admitted to the church because it furnishes compositions of 'sobriety, excellence, and gravity in no way unworthy of the liturgical functions.' It seems to me that this will make each archbishop or bishop the arbiter of the compositions that may be used in the churches of his diocese, and what one may consider secular and unsuitable, another may hold to possess the character that will bring it within the scope of the Pope's instruction. The stirring up of the matter, however, can not fail to have a good effect on church music, and the Pope has accomplished much by the mere pointing out that the music of the church should be that which has been developed in the church, and not what has come from secular sources."



EMANUEL SWEDENBORG, (1688-1772).

The Church Economist comments editorially:

"It is needless to say that these utterances will not have a binding effect on Protestant choirs. For that matter, we suspect they will not be rigidly enforced in Catholic churches where music is made an important feature. But nevertheless they can not fail to exert a powerful influence upon the church at large. And upon the whole this influence must be good. In very many churches the music has run away with the service. In popular regard the interesting feature of the church is its choir. Even the minister accepts it not as the 'humble handmaid,' but the rescuer from neglect and failure. 'Special music' is heralded in far larger type than the gospel message.

"Yet the stand taken by the Pope is untenable. The world moves, in worship, in liturgy, in theology. The group of eight tunes collected by Pope Gregory in the sixth century are not adequate to voice the praise-worship of the twentieth. The church can not ignore the larger and more complex musical forms invented by the successive generations of composers since Bach. As well limit the horizons and the technique of sacred pictorial art to the traditions of the Byzantine mosaics. A program that shuts the door on Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Gounod, Stainer, Barnby, and one may say all the moderns, can not be enforced."

One result of the decree has been the formation of choirs in Roman Catholic schools in Boston, Mass., Portland, Me., and other cities, with a view to familiarizing the young people with the law and spirit of the church on the subject of ecclesiastical music, and preparing them to do their part in promoting their observance in after years.

WAS SWEDENBORG A "MYSTIC"?

EMERSON'S third lecture in "Representative Men" is entitled "Swedenborg, or the Mystic," and Swedenborg's mysticism has generally been taken for granted. In our own day, however, when there are indications of growing scientific interest in the work of Swedenborg, and the Royal Academy of Science in Sweden has ordered a reissue of his scientific writings, the question as to whether he was, or was not, a mystic has come up for serious discussion. An expert on dementia, discussing Swedenborg recently, declared that the Swedish thinker's mysticism was the stepping-stone to a later form of mental disease or hallucination, to which must be attributed "the strange transition in such a fine mind from science to spirit-seeing and theology." Protesting against this and similar views of Swedenborg's mentality, Mr. Jacob E. Werren, an American Swedenborgian, writes in *The New Church Review* (Boston, January):

"Since mysticism is regarded as a process in the vitiation of Swedenborg's rational thought, it seems that followers of Swedenborg, above all, should seek to become clear on the subject whether Swedenborg was a mystic, the more clearly to perceive whether his theology has the faintest trace of hallucination and insanity. And, if seen at all rationally, it ought to be possible to express it so clearly that others also can see the difference, and use it in the elaboration of their own thoughts. It seems to me there is such significance in this movement of the learned world turning at this day toward Swedenborg, that any tendency to confuse or make difficult the study of his works should be frankly investigated and dealt with—for those who follow Swedenborg on his way of development, his clear and searching analysis, and his stupendous generalizations, are traveling a path whose significance for themselves and the age only those can adequately grasp who have themselves traversed the road which has brought them to more comprehensive and serious thought."

The writer proceeds to examine the meaning of the word "mysticism," and he decides that it involves "turning thought inward" and "resigning one's own rational powers" under the belief that this method will lead to new revelations of divine truth. That Swedenborg was a mystic in any such sense as this Mr. Werren denies. He writes further:

"In order that we may avoid philosophical terms and proceed simply by common rational thought, it will be necessary to point out at once a fundamental fact to which none of Swedenborg's critics, literary or scientific, ever allude, and missing which, they are at once carried to make a picture of Swedenborg which is almost entirely a composition of their own. The point I wish to refer to is, that Swedenborg in all his thoughts—and even his so-called scientific works are no deviation—acknowledges the sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as presenting actually divine revelation in human language—that is, the divine revelation in the Word is to him a reality, actually a thing. It is here where critics misjudge Swedenborg's writings, in assuming his introspection, when Swedenborg arrives at definite thoughts concerning God, heaven, and the angels, hell and its crew, besides the beginning of heaven or hell, angel or demoniac, in a quasi-fetal state on earth, which involves the natural concepts of good and evil. The comprehensive view of all these concepts is, in Swedenborg's language, revelation; for without this revelation in the Word those

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concepts, according to him, would have been impossible for many. That Swedenborg has not evolved these as subjects of thought from his own inner consciousness, he solemnly avers when he says that what he has written concerning them in a doctrinal way has come to him 'from the Lord while reading the Word.'"

Those who have most reason to believe in Swedenborg implicitly, continues Mr. Werren, know that "he can not be classified from a few furtive characteristics," and that "superficial knowledge does not fathom him." There is "so much that is merely traditional in our supposed knowledge, so much that is pure prejudice, and much more that is so imperfect," that "the mind easily wanders into premature opinion on whatever may be new." From such misconceptions Swedenborg "suffers and has suffered." We quote in conclusion:

"Among scientific men the greatest obstacle in this present day is the excessive pursuit of specialties. Specialists suffer from the *inconvénient* that for the sheer profusion of trees they are unable to see the forest. A theosophist finding his own method in Swedenborg claims Swedenborg as an adept. The mystic who sees deep and hidden things in Swedenborg claims him an eminent mystic. The spiritist who finds Swedenborg teaching the existence of spirits claims him as a spiritist. The philosopher who finds Swedenborg treating most clearly the laws of thought claims Swedenborg as a philosopher. The scientist who admires Swedenborg's accurate methods, his acute insight, and his wondrous grasp, claims him as a scientist. The dogmatist and religious teacher who finds the clear and simple deductions of doctrine from the Word, the deep insight into human nature, moral and ethical beauties, as well as defects, clearly exhibited in Swedenborg's writings, claims him as the most advanced religious teacher. . . . The truth is, Swedenborg is immeasurably more than any isolated 'ism,' and abundantly more than all the 'isms' which claim him jumbled together."

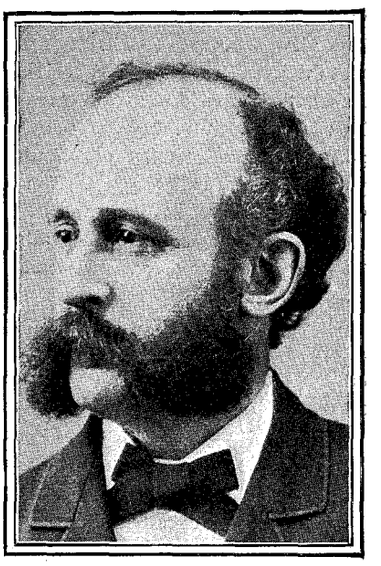
SUGGESTIONS FOR INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

THERE are at present 153,246 Sunday-schools in the United States and Canada. The average membership of these schools is eighty-five, but the majority have less than fifty members each. The pastor and the superintendent, as a rule, have had no special training in school administration. Such being the conditions, what can be done to make the Sunday-school a more efficient factor in general education? What service can be rendered to it by those who regard religious knowledge and culture as essential to American manhood and womanhood? The Rev. A. E. Dunning, editor of the Boston *Congregationalist*, who devotes himself to these questions in *The Educational Review* (February), has the following six suggestions to offer:

1. Encourage the best class of Sunday-schools. The ideal as proposed by some educators requires college professors for managers and teachers, assured continuance in attendance for a term of several years, graded departments and text-books, periodical examinations and promotions, separate rooms, and considerable study outside of school hours. Such schools must be rare, but each one of them helps to lift the standard for the whole number, if its promoters are in sympathy with all honest efforts for religious education. The Baptist Sunday-school of Hyde Park, Ill., is one of the best examples of this class. President W. R. Harper, of the University of Chicago, has been for several years its superintendent, and its directors, with a number of the teachers, are professors in the university. The work has resulted in an excellent volume of discussions of principles and practical suggestions by two of its officers.

2. Give due honor and a helping hand to the average Sunday-school. Hostile criticism, based on the argument that it is better to have no Sunday-schools than to put the responsibility for training human souls into the hands of incompetent persons, avails to drive away from Sunday-schools some earnest men and women whose impulses are strong to help others to nobler living; but it does nothing to put in their places teachers with expert knowledge. To demonstrate the value of truth in life so as to make the pupil feel the presence of God as its author is not an art which can be learned in a training-school. It is the exercise of Christian manhood; and it entitles even an ignorant man to the respect of professional teachers and to a fraternity of sympathy.

3. Foster better methods of study. Give the international system of lessons full credit for what it has done and is doing. But an increasing number of schools are capable of a better system. The Blakeslee lessons are in some respects an improvement, tho they fail to fulfil all the claims of their author. They offer graded Scripture texts, the treatment of which, by expositions, questions, and applications, is similar to that given by lesson-writers to the international texts. The American Institute of Sacred Literature has done admirable work for pastors, teachers, and students in academies and colleges. It is the business of the Sunday-school teacher to keep in touch with new text-books of Biblical study, and to use his influence in encouraging the production of the kind of literature needed.



THE REV. ALBERT E. DUNNING, D.D., Editor of the Boston *Congregationalist*.

4. Help to make the church a school. Back of preaching and of all religious work there must be knowledge—knowledge of the things preached about and the reasons and motives for doing the work. There is too much preaching and too little teaching. The recovery by the American people of the sense of the supreme value of the worship of God and obedience to Him requires knowledge gained by systematic, patient study with classes, teachers, and text-books. The pastor should be a master with knowledge and skill to organize and conduct the church as a school. This means the systematic training of teachers, larger and fewer classes in the Sunday-school, a grading of classes so far as practicable, plans to encourage and guide pupils in study out of school hours.

5. Foster the union of Sunday-schools in local communities, especially of adult classes. It would be a distinct advance for religious education if churches in the same town and in substantial agreement would unite in training teachers, arranging plans of study, lectures, etc., for their Sunday-schools as the school committee arranges matters for the public schools.

6. Support and work with the International Sunday-school Association. Valued at its lowest terms, it is unsurpassed by any other international organization for teaching the fundamental principles of Christianity to the children and youth of the nation. It enlists in constant service nearly one and a half millions of teachers. Most of them are moved by high aims and an unselfish ambition to do better work, and many of them are eager to learn what the leaders in secular education can teach them for applying modern ideas of instruction in their field. The closer they can be brought together in interest and work and into touch with the educating forces of the country the more thoroughly will Christian truth be intelligently accepted by the people.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A MOVEMENT has been started by Japanese residents of New York to erect a Buddhist temple in that city, to serve not only as a house of worship but as a central gathering place for all natives of Japan.

THE "Southfield Bible Conference," which is to be held in Crescent City, Fla., March 10-27, represents the beginnings of an effort on the part of Mr. Edwin Gilbert, of Groveton, Conn., to establish in the South a religious institution patterned after Northfield. The New York *Observer* gives a full account of the enterprise and comments: "There are many to whom the rigors of our Northern winter climate oppose a bar to the fulfilment of their desires, but who may find what they seek in the more genial climate of Florida. All conditions are favorable to the enterprise. . . . Its development will be watched with great interest by all who believe in education of the highest type."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

RUSSIA'S PLAN TO EXHAUST HER FOE.

SMALL icebergs are reported to be plentiful in the Yalu just now, and for this sign that the rigor of winter is abating at the front the Japanese, according to *The St. James's Gazette* (London), are fully prepared. Hence the first great land battle of the war seems impending, if indeed it has not already taken place. This view is at variance with the theory of the London *Standard* that the Russians show "a disposition to leave Port Arthur, with six months' provisions, to take care of itself, to concentrate in the interior, and wait till the advance of the Japanese presents an opportunity for an effective blow," which, if true, means that no great land battle is impending. The London *Mail* doubts if there will be a great land battle for weeks.

Reverting to the more thrilling alternative, as it presents itself to *The St. James's Gazette*, we learn that the Japanese have attached great importance to concentrating on the Yalu before the tide became high there, rendering navigation dangerous. However, the Japanese have sent special boats along with their regiments, and they hope to cross the turbulent Yalu without much difficulty. The Russians will much astonish *The St. James's Gazette* if they fail to collect in large numbers on the north bank of the Yalu and give the Japanese a warm reception. Furthermore:

"Once across the Yalu, the first aim of Japan will be to capture Port Arthur, if it does not fall into Japanese hands before then. The injustice of the events which led to the substitution of Russian for Japanese occupation of that port is ingrained in the bone of every Japanese, and the fact that they are pressing forward to drive out the Russians would be an incentive to the Japanese troops. With the Russian fleet destroyed and Port Arthur taken, the back of the war would be broken. It would not end it, however, for Japan means to drive the Russians from Manchuria. Successful in that, she will consider her victory complete, and diplomacy will then have to step in to find effective means to insure China's complete sovereignty over Manchuria, and to prevent the possibility of Russian occupation again. Japan has always expressed her willingness to recognize Russia's special interest, even altho it was in the nature of stolen fruits, but Russia has shown that she meant to swallow the whole of Manchuria. As for Korea, its independence is essential to the existence of Japan."

This theory of the military situation, like some other theories now in vogue, can not be tested by the progress of events, the London *Times* believes, for the reason that the Japanese continue to be "splendidly successful" in concealing all their plans. But it is certain, nevertheless, that Japan is now taking the offensive on the land as she has taken it on the sea. The London *News*, altho convinced that "everything points to the fact that a great land battle is impending," feels obliged to point out that "the report of Japanese cavalry having landed at Wiju does not fit in with reports we had some little time back about the Russians having built batteries there. But then very few of the reports we are now getting do fit in with each other."

But taking it for granted, as all British organs do, that the Japanese are on the offensive, the question, as the London *Times* says, is to find out what the Russians purpose to do. This paper sees in the military situation the amplest confirmation of the view that Russia never seriously supposed that Japan would go to war at all. We are bidden to look for "the falling back of the Russian troops upon their bases and for the indefinite postponement of active military operations," as far as St. Petersburg is concerned:

"This view is strengthened by the withdrawal of the headquarters of Admiral Alexeieff from Port Arthur to Kharbin; by the estimate of our Peking correspondent of the Russian forces actually available at the front [between 150,000 and 175,000 men]; by the interception of all supplies and reinforcements from the sea; by the known inadequacy of the Siberian railway at its best; and by the practical certainty that it will be liable to the most serious accidents. . . . Russia, as the readers of our telegrams from the Far East are very well aware, has been making preparations with feverish activity for a long time past. But she has made the mistake of grossly underestimating alike the power and the resolution of her antagonist, has trusted to her invariable policy of bluff, and has forgotten to consider what would happen if for once she found an adversary who could not be bluffed. . . . . .

"Following the precedent of 1812, the Russian army may be withdrawn, leaving a devastated country behind it. But it must leave more. If it can not hold the coast, it must leave Port Arthur and Vladivostok to fall into the hands of the Japanese, by starvation if not by assault. It must leave behind it the whole prestige of Russia in the Far East, to say nothing of the tremendous blow dealt to Russian prestige everywhere. Nor need Russia hope to see the Japanese generals repeat the mistake of Napoleon. They do not want to go to Moscow, and we take it for granted that they will not be lured into the wilderness."

In other words, Japan is to be permitted to fight on until she is exhausted, the contest being thus rendered, in the words of our London contemporary, "a war of exhaustion." It predicts an unpleasant surprise for St. Petersburg before this scheme has been brought anywhere near fruition. The London *Standard* is quite surprised at what it can only deem a confession of Russia's weakness. To quote:

"The most significant feature in the *communiqué* [issued by the

UNITED STATES.

Type.	Name.	Date.	Displacement.	Speed.	Principal Armament (Guns).
			Tons.	Knots.	
Battle-ship....	Kentucky.....	1898–99	11,540	16.0	4 13-in., 4 8-in., 14 5-in.
Battle-ship....	Wisconsin	1897–98	11,565	16.0	4 13-in., 14 6-in.
Battle-ship....	Oregon,.....	1893–94	10,288	16.5	4 13-in., 8 8-in., 4 6-in.
Monitor.....	Monterey .	1891–92	4,084	14.0	2 12-in., 2 10-in.
Cruiser.	San Francisco	1900–01	4,098	19.5	12 6-in.
Cruiser	New Orleans	1896–97	3,769	20.0	6 6-in., 4 5-in.
Cruiser	Albany				
Cruiser	Cincinnati	1892–93	3,213	13.0	11 5-in.
Cruiser	Raleigh				

The United States fleet in the Far East is the most powerful neutral naval force there, with the exception of the fleet of Great Britain, says the London *Times*, from which the above table is taken. But the battle-ship *Kentucky*, flag-ship of Rear-admiral Evans, and the cruiser *San Francisco* are now on their way home or soon will be, while a United States flotilla of destroyers, convoyed by a cruiser, is on its way out or has already joined the squadron. Two more battle-ships are to be sent out. There are also various gunboats in the United States squadron.

The United States Navy Department has not, however, finally decided upon the details of the Asiatic fleet. The information above given may need correction, but a battle-ship squadron, a cruiser squadron, a Philippine squadron and fleet auxiliaries are maintained in Asiatic waters, and will be strengthened before long.

GERMANY.

Type.	Vessel.	Date.	Displacement.	Speed.	Principal Armament (Guns).
			Tons.	Knots.	
Armored cruiser.....	Fürst Bismarck	1897–98	10,700	18.7	4 9.4-in., 12 5.9-in., 10 3.4-in.
First-class cruiser....	Bansa	1897–98	5,650	18.5	2 8.2-in., 8 5.9-in., 10 3.4-in.
First-class cruiser...	Bertha				
Second-class cruiser..	Geier	1894–96	1,827	16.29	3 4.1-in.
Second-class cruiser..	Sperber.....	1888–89	1,120	13.5	3 4.1-in.
Second-class cruiser..	Secadier...	1902–03	1,640	16.0	3 4.1-in.
Second-class cruiser..	Thetis.	1900–01	2,645	21.75	10 4.1-in.

Germany's fleet in the Far East will, it is reported in the London *Times* from which we copy the above table, soon be reinforced by four battleships. The base of the German naval force in Asiatic waters is Kiao-Chau, the Chinese port seized by Germany a few years ago. The *Fürst Bismarck* is the flagship of the German admiral. There are also several gunboats in the fleet.

"The purpose in view when Kiao-Chau was acquired," writes a German naval officer in the *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin), "was to provide our squadron with an assured base and at the same time to develop our trade. With this base a coaling station is connected, supplies for which can be obtained from the interior. Repairing-docks for our ships were likewise in view."

FLEETS OF THE GREAT NEUTRAL POWERS AT

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Czar's order to the Russians] is the effort to prepare the mind of the people for a long interval of inaction even on land. It means that the preparations of Russia are still incomplete, and it may, perhaps, indicate an intention of cutting off communications, and keeping the nation in the dark as to the progress of military events.

"The distance of the scene of the contemplated operations is given as the reason why precautions were not taken in advance. We recognize the absolute sincerity of the purpose avowed, 'to strike at Japan blows worthy of the dignity and might of Russia,' and it would be hard to deny the right of a brave and powerful nation to rest confident that 'the army will avenge the provocation a hundredfold.' But when, by way of silencing overeager demands for early successes, it is remarked that 'the operations on land must not be expected for some time yet,' the reflection suggests itself that this is a point on which the military council at Tokyo will have a voice. . . . A large part of the purpose with which the Mikado went to war has been achieved. But his counselors are far too sagacious to assume that the remaining stages of the struggle will be traversed with the same ease as the opening phases. Masters of the sea and masters of Korea, the Japanese will, without hastening and without resting, address themselves to the task awaiting them on the Yalu, or at New-Chwang, or round Port Arthur."

GENERAL STOESSEL.
He will probably be in command at Port Arthur throughout any Japanese siege.

The outlook from the Russian point of view would thus seem to be gloomy, altho the prospect, it must be remembered, is here looked at through English eyes. "To the Russian army falls the duty of restoring, if it can, the shattered prestige of the Czar's Empire," as *The Westminster Gazette* (London) sums the matter up, and its forboding that "the loss of the command of the sea and the ineptitude hitherto displayed by the Russian command augur badly for the future," is confirmed by various newspapers on the continent of Europe. The press of the Austro-Hungarian Empire —the nation associated with Russia in the Balkans—is thought to be surprisingly candid. The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), which speaks with the authority of the Foreign Office, declares that "the official utterances of the Russian Government confirm the worst conjectures," and it adds:

"Everything was neglected, and this must now be made up for. Yet what should be the chief concern of a war department if not to make every preparation for war, so far as that may be possible, in time of peace? This is the sum and substance of the soldier's task, prosecuted for years and generations, a task to which the energies of thousands of men are given. If an army administration does not exist for this purpose, it exists for no purpose whatever. History, it is true, records numerous instances in which this principle has not been adhered to. Another instance is now added to the number. But this only shows that from history men fail to learn what they ought to learn. Whether Russia's admission of unpreparedness be taken to mean that insufficient troops are concentrated in the Far East, or that there is no adequate provision for their maintenance, is matter of little importance. Both things have probably happened. The Japanese, nevertheless, are as well prepared on land as they have shown themselves to have been on the water. Neither their foe nor the world at large can doubt that they will continue as they have begun. . . . . .

"It would seem as if southern Manchuria will have to be evacuated by the Russians, at any rate for the present. Their forces will be concentrated some four or five hundred miles nearer the home base. The resultant advantage is shorter railway routes for additional troops and for supplies. The region in the Sungari basin is far more fertile, for there are many tributary streams as well as goodly and well-stored towns. There is the strategic advantage of a promising central situation. The tactical advantage is that the Japanese must march an additional five hundred miles, and that, too, through a dry region, without resources. More important than all is the gaining of several weeks for purposes of concentration and for completing preparations. This may in time give Russia facilities for taking the offensive.

"Yet at what a cost these advantages are gained! Port Arthur and Vladivostok will have to take care of themselves as well as they may. In all likelihood they will have to be surrendered to the enemy."

"The history of all the wars in which Russia has engaged shows that she protracts them," thinks the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest). "If she is unable to do that, she always sustains defeat." We are, therefore, witnessing, or will witness, a traditional Russian mode of waging war. "This is part of the character of the people of Russia. But the constitution of the Czar's army has something to do with it. At the outbreak of war a Russian army never comes well out of a test." But this paper thinks the determination of the Russians to fall back before the Japanese a bad sign for the latter. This line of reasoning, based upon Russia's alleged purpose to

GREAT BRITAIN.

Type.	Name.	Date.	Displacement.	Speed.	Principal Armament (Guns).
			Tons.	Knots.	
Battle-ship	Albion	1893-99	12,950	18.25	4 12-in., 12 6-in. 10 12-pr.
Battle-ship	Glory				
Battle-ship	Ocean				
Battle-ship	Vengeance				
Battle-ship	Centurion	1892	10,500	18 25	4 10-in., 10 6-in.
Armored cruiser	Cressy	1899	12,000	21.0	2 9.2-in., 12 6-in., 12 12-pr.
Armored cruiser	Leviathan	1901	14,100	23.25	2 9.2-in., 16 6-in., 14 12-pr.
Armored cruiser	King Alfred				
First-class cruiser	Amphitrite	1893	11,000	20.75	16 6-in., 14 12-pr.,
First-class cruiser	Blenheim	1891	9,000	21.0	2 9.2-in., 10 6-in.
Second-class cruiser	Eclipse	1894-95	5,600	19.5	11 6-in., 8 12-pr.
Second-class cruiser	Talbot				
Second-class cruiser	Sirius	1890-91	3,600	19.75	2 6-in., 6 4.7-in.
Second-class cruiser	Thetis	1890-91	3,400	20.0	2 6-in., 6 4.7-in.
Third-class cruiser	Fearless	1886-87	1,580	16.7	4 4.7-in.

Great Britain's naval strength in the Far East is greater than that of any other Power with the single exception of Japan, the above detailed table of it being furnished by the London *Times*. "Not long since," observes the English daily, "the three British admirals commanding on these stations met at Singapore and it may be presumed that they then made preparations for concerted action."

FRANCE.

Type.	Name.	Date.	Displacement.	Speed.	Principal Armament (Guns).
			Tons.	Knots.	
Armored cruiser	Marseillaise	1901-02	10,014	21.0	2 7.3-in., 3 8.4-in., 6 3.9-in.
Armored cruiser	Sully				
Armored cruiser	Gueydon	1899-00	9,516	21,0	2 7.6-in., 8 6.4-in., 4 3.9-in.
Armored cruiser	Montcalm				
First-class cruiser	Châteaurenault	1898-99	8,018	23.0	2 6.4-in., 6 5.5-in.
Second-class cruiser	Bugeaud	1893-94	3,722	19.5	6 6.4-in., 4 3.9-in.
Second-class cruiser	Pascal	1894-95	3,985	20.0	4 6.4-in., 10 3.9-in.
Second-class cruiser	Descartes				

"The French squadron is under Vice-Admiral Bayle, with his flag in the *Montcalm*," says the London *Times*, to which we are indebted for the table. "He has under his command two armored cruisers, one first-class cruiser, and three smaller cruisers, besides gunboats and torpedo craft. As guardships in reserve at Saigon there are also the old armored ships *Redoutable* and *Vauban*, but they are of no value for seagoing purposes. As a reinforcement to the squadron the armored cruiser *Sully* has recently left France, and her sister ship the *Marseillaise* is also under orders to proceed to the station, convoying two destroyers, the *Javelin* and *Pistolet*. A smaller cruiser, the *Descartes*, is also proceeding to the Far East; but this vessel, it has been officially announced, is merely intended as a relief for the *Bugeaud*, which is to return home."

THE SCENE OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

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"concentrate toward the rear," seems to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) inconsistent with indications that a great land battle will be fought or has been fought on the Yalu. It ventures to predict that the world will now begin to hear of skirmishes along the bank of that river. The outcome of such skirmishes must determine, we are assured, the immediate strategic future. That the Japanese will take the offensive in Manchuria it can not believe, while the earliest possible date of the rumored concentration in force of the Japanese army on the Yalu it gives as the second or third week of the present month. "And difficult as it must be for the Japanese to concentrate on the Yalu in any brief period of time, the difficulty in the case of the Russians is not less considerable. An invasion of Korea by the Russians, however, is not to be taken into account, for such a step would serve no strategic purpose of theirs." And in the *Revue Russe* (Paris) Admiral de Cuverville, the noted French naval authority, estimates that Russia has by this time fully 60,000 troops on the Yalu. Japan, he calculates, may be able to assemble an army of 200,000 men on the Yalu; but this could scarcely be done before the middle of April, if then.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRENCH ALARM OVER THE WAR OUTLOOK.

NO European newspaper of importance doubts that the progress of the Russo-Japanese war is placing France in an embarrassing position. There had been a general expectation of warm debates in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, as an outcome of which, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the nature of the secret clauses in the treaty of alliance between France and Russia might be hinted at. But Premier Combes has disappointed this expectation by having all war debates adjourned for the present. The government majority was substantial on this point, a fact interpreted in the British press as a setback for M. Jean Jaurès and his Socialist followers. M. Jaurès and his organ, the *Petite République* (Paris), have been denouncing the Dual Alliance. "Is France," inquires the Socialist deputy, "obliged to support Russia in case Great Britain intervenes in Japan's favor? What are the terms of the Franco-Russian treaty? Is the France of the great revolution to follow autocratic Russia in all her adventures?" M. Jaurès replies to his own query with such an emphatic negative that he has scandalized the *Temps* (Paris), the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), and the *Figaro* (Paris), as well as the leading French clerical organs.

Before going into French opinion at length, it may elucidate the subject to take account of an Austrian view of the dilemma confronting the third republic, "a dilemma as delicate as it is serious," says the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). The Austrian daily traces present French alarm at the war outlook to internal and external causes. The French clericals, we are told, wish to bring about the downfall of the republican form of government in Paris. They think they can do this by involving France in a costly and perilous adventure. There is the further risk that Germany may supplant France with Russia should the republic fail to meet every obligation imposed by the alliance. The very profitable friendship with England would be wrecked should France go to the aid of her ally against the Japanese. But taking a comprehensive view of the situation as a whole, the Vienna organ arrives at the conclusion that French intervention in the war is not to be anticipated.

To quote, now, from that stanch champion of every Russian interest, the Paris *Figaro:*

"Great Britain, who for centuries has been jealous of France, is now jealous of Russia. Great Britain is so jealous that she refuses to see that Russia is now the rampart of Europe. To weaken Russia, Great Britain has become the ally of Japan, with whom she hopes—a delusion that may soon end—some day to share the dominion of the Asiatic seas. It is because Great Britain is the ally of Japan that the European governments in general, and France in particular—France, the ally of Russia—are obliged to observe a rigorous neutrality, the violation of which would entail frightful consequences and let loose the most formidable tempests.

"Such a situation can not exist without leading to the most serious risks. Whatever be the desire of peace inspiring the words and the acts of all, it can not escape far-seeing minds that until the termination of this unhappy war we are at the mercy of any incident. Beneath words of peace, the good faith of which, moreover, there is no reason to doubt, there exist too many ulterior considerations for us not to anticipate some incident. An imprudent boast, a threat in a moment of anger, any assistance too openly given to one of the belligerents—and the result would be enough to apply a match to the powder.

"These apprehensions, manifested on all sides immediately after Japan severed her diplomatic relations with Russia, seemed subsequently to have been appeased. The thought seemed to suggest itself that the present war, even if prolonged, need not occasion the intervention of European nations. This is the wish proclaimed and cherished by all peoples and by all governments. It is proper, however, while taking note of all this, not to lose sight of the dangers to which we remain exposed. To foresee them is not to occasion them; on the contrary, it is to lessen them.

"Quite recently, in the consternation somewhat generally occasioned by the conduct of Japan, there were conspicuous among us some few (who have since recovered their self-control) capable of losing their presence of mind at contemplation of the duties that might be imposed upon us ultimately in consequence of the agreements that unite us with Russia. Some unfortunate but isolated words attested the confusion and dismay of public opinion in this critical emergency. Thank God! these words have not been repeated. The duties imposed upon us by our alliance with Russia are no longer repudiated."

It may be well to interrupt the quotation here to explain that the present silence in the French Chamber on the subject of Russo-Japanese relations so far as they affect France is attributed in British papers to the assurances given by Premier Combes to the anticlerical combination upon which his majority rests. This assurance is said to have taken the form of a promise that the French ministry would indorse no action of any kind without first informing the leaders of the several republican groups in the Chamber of Deputies. The London *News* thinks this a reassuring state of affairs, and calculated to give the impression that the French Government can control the situation. To return to the prognostications and alarms of the *Figaro:*

"But it is not enough that we are resolved to do our duty by Russia. To give this resolution the firmest character, we must make up our minds that it is the only one worthy of the past of France and the only one in harmony with her interests—the only one worthy of her past because France has never repudiated her obligations, nor permitted her signature to be protested—the only one in harmony with her interests because all conduct involving forgetfulness of treaty stipulations would disgrace France throughout the world and isolate her forever.

"Let us suppose that Japan makes an appeal to her ally, Great Britain, for aid, and that, in consequence, there comes an appeal from Russia to her ally, France—what would happen if we were guilty of the fault of evading our obligations, as we were advised to do quite recently by short-sighted politicians, whose voices were drowned by patriotic protestations? The answer is only too ready. On that very day we should see a Russo-German alliance take the place of the Franco-Russian alliance. Thus, without gaining a friend, our desertion would have the effect of throwing our ally of yesterday into the arms of our enemy."

The principle involved is set forth in similar terms by the *Temps*, organ of the Foreign Office, which believes "the patriotism of the country" will judge between Russia and M. Jaurès. That Socialist leader, meantime, is not abating a jot of his demands in the *Petite République* that "we do nothing to provoke Japan and nothing to provoke England; we must end an alliance that has become dangerous; we can defend ourselves." But the *Journal des Débats*, the anti-ministerial exponent of substantial

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and responsible opinion, dismisses all this Socialist talk as the idle agitation of a misguided politician, who is not upheld. The radical *Aurore* (Paris), organ of the noted Senator Clemenceau, is, however, suggesting doubts regarding the alliance with Russia. "French intervention in the Far East might entail enlargement of the theater of war to an indefinite extent. From what can be gathered, the advantage would be Germany's. . . . Did we reconstruct ourselves in a military sense to save France from another downfall like that of 1870-71 or to save the Czar's dominion in the Far East?"

The situation as it thus presents itself to the French has aroused the keenest interest in England. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) implores the London *Times* to temper the fury of its anti-Russian expressions in deference to French susceptibilities. The London *Spectator* fears that Germany will "dragoon" France into concerted action against Japanese interests, with the object of forcing Japan to surrender the fruits of victory, as was done when the war with China ended some years ago, and the Mikado's troops had to march out of Port Arthur—yet to receive its present name as a Russian stronghold. If Germany attempts anything of the kind, Great Britain must afford France "guarantees." Opinion of this sort is misinformed, according to the anonymous writer on foreign affairs in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) who signs himself "Calchas." "Whatever may be said as to the coolness that has occurred in the last twelve months between the partners to the Dual Alliance," he observes, "every cool observer of European politics knows that for France there can be, as we shall find, no permanent substitute for the Russian connection. . . . If events should take the course that the most enthusiastic admirers of Japan anticipate, it will prove as impossible for France to stand by in cool blood and see her ally utterly defeated, as in the contrary case it would be impossible for us to look idly on while our ally was destroyed."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIAN PRESS ON JAPAN'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

GOD is against the Japanese, according to the *Sanktpetersburgkiya Viedomosti*, the *Russ* (St. Petersburg), and several other Russian organs. The first-named paper is of opinion that "before Russia's eyes a prospect opens which is without a parallel in majesty, wonder, and significance," its further reflections being couched in the following terms:

"The English may rejoice all they like at the spectacle presented by their allies, whom they have educated in the school of hypocrisy and hate. The demons have shown the stuff they are made of. But there is no doubt that the punishment toward which they are hastening will long serve as a fearful lesson to those who dream of compromising the proud might of Russia."

The answer of the Russian fleet to the attacks made upon it will be prompt, according to the *Russ*, which is impelled to ask why the fleet in the harbor at Port Arthur does not take the offensive. The answer is, it thinks, that "the strategic position of our navy is not as favorable as the strategic position of the foe," and that "our fleet is divided," and "suffers from the ebb and flow of tides." "Quite naturally, all these circumstances compel our fleet to refrain from offensive operations at present." However:

"Our illustrious naval heroes will show the insolent enemy the meaning of Russian capacity. The mighty shades of the heroes of Tachesme, of Navarino, of Sinope, consecrate their successors to triumph on the field of battle. And when the turn of the land forces has come, when once the Russian soldier faces the Japanese, he will prove to them how senselessly the troops of the Mikado behaved when they undertook to confront such an antagonist in war."

Yet it is possible that another Sebastopol awaits Russia, thinks the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg). "We are willing to concede that the Russian nation may find that the Japanese phantom has reality. . . . We can not go back. Before the outbreak of the war we were at liberty to attempt everything that seemed possible, we could have put off the question of the Far East, leaving it to posterity, which will be stronger and more enterprising. But now we must take this question upon our shoulders in all its immensity, after the fashion of Atlas, who, according to the ancient Greeks, bore the earth upon his shoulders. Russia is an Atlas." The St. Petersburg journal also indulges in prophecies which, if fulfilled, indicate that the near future will be a trying epoch for the Japanese.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DURATION OF THE WAR.

EUROPE seems to have made up its mind that the Russo-Japanese war will last a long time. At any rate, every newspaper abroad which has considered the subject at all predicts a protracted period of hostilities. "The war is certain to be protracted," asserts the *Birsheviya Viedomosti*, the most anti-British of Russian organs, "unless France should be induced to forget the lost provinces and join Germany and Russia in punishing England's treachery." English organs do not venture to fix a time limit, but the military correspondents of *The Standard*, *The Mail*, and *The Telegraph* do not see how the military situation—the naval situation does not apparently enter into the calculation any longer—can be cleared up for months. The British Government is supposed by the London *Times* to be in a position to prevent any immediate need for the intervention of neutral Powers, altho it expresses itself on this point with reserve. In France the expectation of a long war is candidly set forth, more particularly by the *Figaro*:

"What is the use of self-deception? There is every reason to fear, in view of the present situation, that the war will last a long time. Nor is this a vain prognostication, an airy apprehension. It is an observation dictated by common sense, based upon the more or less complete success of the Japanese at the outset.

"Subject for the most serious reflection is afforded by the fact that the initial advantages, altho doubtfully obtained by the Japanese fleet without a previous declaration of war, open up limitless horizons to the duration of hostilities.

"Suppose the contrary had happened, suppose the Japanese had been vanquished on the water and their fleets sunk or dispersed. It being generally conceded that the Russian army would obtain sooner or later a vindication of its prowess on land, that very fact

He bows politely. | Nothing up his sleeves. | One, two, three! He has caught a fleet! | Cruiser after cruiser miraculously appear. | Garlands of victory, bubbles of fame all about him. | Grand wind up! The world's his oyster.

—*Figaro* (Paris).

A FRENCH CARTOON ATTACK UPON JAPAN.

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must not only have localized the conflict, but have limited its duration. This was the earnest hope of all the Powers.

"The stroke at Port Arthur and, in general, the superiority of the Japanese on the water, have destroyed this hope. The net result has been to intensify their enthusiasm, and it may now be deemed certain that a land war alarms them no more than a naval war. All the news that comes from the Far East shows that the Japanese rely for ultimate victory as much upon their soldiers as they do upon their war-ships.

"And this is the Japanese delusion which, it seems to us, must fatally prolong the war."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCANDINAVIAN ALARM AT ST. PETERSBURG POLICY.

NORWAY, Sweden, and Denmark are represented by the London *News* as gravely concerned at the turn of affairs in the Far East and to be concerting measures of mutual defense against the Czar's Government. If the war now in progress "should terminate to the disadvantage of Russia," according to the English daily, "she will look around for some other opening," and "at no remote period" Russia will cause Norway and Sweden in particular to "suffer from her intrigues." This notion is pronounced "absurd" by the *Finlandskaia Gazeta* (St. Petersburg and Helsingfors), organ of General Bobrikoff, the Russifier of Finland. The only grievance Russia has against the Scandinavian countries, declares this paper, is that Finnish refugees "are permitted to make faction" in Norway and Sweden. General Bobrikoff's organ severely denounces the poet Björnson for "hating Russia," and it calls upon the Norwegian and Swedish authorities to "promote harmony." The *Aftenposten* (Christiania), like all the more or less official papers throughout the Scandinavian peninsula, is reserved in its comments, but the *Verdens Gang* (Christiania), a liberal and now somewhat democratic paper, replies to General Bobrikoff's organ with spirit. "Russia is annoyed not only at the harmony now existing between the governments of Norway and Sweden," it believes, "but also because the unanimity of condemnation where the Russification of Finland is concerned has extended to Scandinavian policy as a whole." The Norwegian paper claims that Denmark is now in sympathy with Norway and Sweden in the "need of mutual measures of defense," a statement which has been widely quoted throughout Europe. The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* says that Russia can detach Denmark from Norway and Sweden by effecting the neutralization of the first-named kingdom. In fact, it thinks the task has already been undertaken, and refers, as evidence, to a recent article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), written by Dr. F. de Martens, the noted international jurist, who, the German daily says, is "a mouthpiece of Russia." Dr. de Martens, in his article, observes that he recently had occasion to suggest the neutralization of Denmark "in very high governmental spheres in Russia," and that "the memorial presented on the subject was honored with the sincerest and most flattering sympathy." Moreover:

"The greater the number of nations permanently neutralized, the more assured is the reign of peace in international relations. The greater the number of neutralized states the more restricted are the limits of sanguinary conflict between nations. Among the minor nations whose neutralization in recent years has been proclaimed legitimate and necessary is Denmark. By its good sense, its political methods, its customs, founded upon a kind of social probity, and by its boundless veneration for its aged King and the whole royal family, the little Danish nation has won the most candid regard from all acquainted with it.

"It is therefore natural that the true friends of Denmark have long thought of guaranteeing to this little country an existence henceforth free from peril and from the risk of external catastrophe. In Denmark itself the best patriots have regarded the question of the neutralization of their country as a practical means of protecting its safety and independence. Quite recently, thanks to The Hague conference, this question was discussed and examined in all its bearings by competent organs of public opinion, not only in Denmark, but in Norway and Sweden. In the two last-named countries the hope is cherished that the neutralization of Denmark may be inevitably followed by the permanent neutralization of the two Scandinavian countries."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN TRUSTS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR.

IT seems, according to the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) that the war in the Far East is a war between the Old World and the New, and was precipitated by the cupidity of the trusts in the United States:

"People acquainted with the situation say that Japan was so far drawn into the vortex of affairs that she can no longer retreat; she practically began the war some two months ago. China is growing more and more hostile, and its army approaches the borders of Manchuria; and hordes of Chunchuses participate in the attack. So flocks of weather-finches boldly flap their wings against the dark blue Pacific on the eve of an approaching Western storm. What is similar in this case, here also the storm is approaching from the West. . . . For it is now not a struggle between two kingdoms for a strip of land, but an actual war begun between the Old World and the New—between the trade and industrial interests modestly crowded in western Europe and those of the United States, desirous of ruling the world.

"In order to convince ourselves of the truth of this statement, let us for a moment rise to some height and we will observe the following picture: for a century industrious Europe had been preparing goods for the whole world, its trade serving as a source of wealth, power, and dominance of the Western Powers that had ruled the markets of both hemispheres; but at the end of the last century the mighty American Crœsus, the trusts, united in one political body and grasping the power in their hands, began to form an active and careful association against industrial Europe. They built around the United States such a wall of tariffs that not one ton of goods could Europe throw over it. Thus North America was lost for Europe. Driven out in this fashion from America, Europe proceeded in 1897 to the Far East and made the Pacific the arena of its activity. Blinded by reciprocal competition, she did not, however, notice that the Americans at the same moment turned front and went to meet her. From the side of the same ocean the first modest move was made by the occupation of the Hawaiian Islands. Then followed the attack on the oldest European Power, Spain, when the United States, with one stride, not only lastingly set its foot upon Cuba, but, crossing the ocean, also on the Philippines, appearing face to face with retreating Europe.

"Afterward, understanding full well that Russia is growing to be her chief antagonist in Asia, the manipulators of American politics, her oligarch, the Crœsus trusts, began to prepare themselves for the struggle with us. In order to remove the sympathy of the American people for us, they ordered Kennan to Siberia, who, having returned to America, opened a series of lectures, delivered in prisoner's clothes and with a shaven head. An anarchist [Nihilist], Krapotkin, was conjured up, who became a lion in the American salons. They started the publication of the works of Russian authors, whose relation to our national life is a negative one. . . . Further, in order to prepare the soil in the Far East, armies of missionaries were despatched there, who flooded Japan and China with their writings, and who, like the English East India Company, tried to turn China into an American India. . . . The whole activity of the United States is directed toward making China an industrial center ruled by American directors and viceroys in the form of American trusts and then drowning the whole East with the products of the cheap labor of China, thus driving Europe out of the Pacific and confining it to its overfilled continent, in order that it should become a prey to the vampire—Socialism. . . . Indeed, in case of the slightest mishap in the tactics of our army, it will be seen how much Western Europe will lose, and how far, on the other hand, the protector of China, the Americans, will reap the advantage from it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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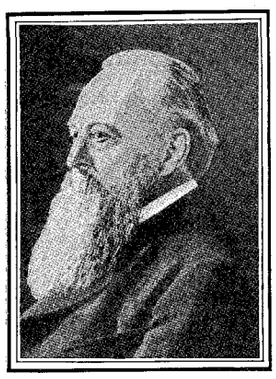
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE STORY OF THE REFORMATION.

THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY. Planned by the late Lord Acton. Edited by A. W. Ward, Litt.D., G. W. Prothero, Litt.D., and Stanley Leathes, M.A. In twelve volumes. Vol. II. THE REFORMATION. Cloth, xxv.+857 pp. Price, $4 net. The Macmillan Company.

THE second volume of the first section of this great undertaking has now made its appearance, and shows all the characteristic merits and demerits of the two volumes already issued. The plan of history by cooperation originally started by the "Histoire Générale" of Lavisse and Rambaud has the advantage of presenting each aspect of a period as delineated by a special student of that particular aspect. It has the disadvantage of want of uniformity of treatment—or even of viewpoint—and has the tendency of being written with a specialist's disregard for the general reader's needs and general ignorance. On the whole the present instalment steers tolerably successfully between these two dangers; the specialists are not too special, and uniformity is gained by the organizing energies of the editors who have taken up Lord Acton's work. For this particular period indeed uniformity exists in the events themselves, owing to the domination of religious motive even in the secular affairs, and certainly nowhere in English does so thorough an account of the overturn of the Roman religious system exist as in this bulky yet interesting volume. As the Renaissance was dominated by the two figures of Savonarola and Machiavelli, so the dominating figures of this are those of Luther and Calvin, tho Zwingli is really the hero of Chapter X. on the Helvetic Reformation, and Erasmus looms up throughout all the chapters dealing with the intellectual movements at work.



LORD ACTON.

The counter-reformation culminating in the Council of Trent is scarcely treated with due regard to its epoch-making influence in checking the Teutonic conquest of Latin Europe—for that is what the Reformation meant spiritually. It may almost be said that since the Council the church has steadily won back its influence. Professor Maitland is less luminous than is his wont in describing the Anglican settlement and the Scottish Reformation. Like most of the writers he assumes too great a knowledge of specific details on the part of the ordinary reader. Negotiations that ought to be explained themselves are taken as a means of explanation for still more obscure movements in the course of events. His admirable style scarcely glosses over this fundamental obscurity. This, together with the tendency to write essays about events instead of giving a history of them, mars the value of this great undertaking for the purposes of the ordinary reader. For those acquainted with the general trend of historic research these comments on definite sides of the large movements are illuminating in the extreme. One great lacuna may be observed in this volume: except for references in Chapter VI., little use is made of the great influence on historic events due to historic changes. The economic aspects of history, which are being emphasized both in Germany and England, find but little echo in this volume. It will, however, be possible to remedy this want in the succeeding volume on "The Wars of Religion." Meanwhile for those who wish to understand that remarkable outburst of social and religious unrest known as the Reformation this volume may be cordially recommended as conveying the fullest and most accurate information accessible in English.

THE TURK AS SEEN WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

TURKISH LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By Lucy M. J. Garnett. Cloth, 327 pp. Price, $1.20. G. P. Putnam Sons.

WHILE perusing this book, which reads less like typical history than like a book of travels transcribed by one who knows the ground intimately and well, the average reader may find himself wondering, Can this be true; and, if true, why have so many writers in the past seen fit to fill the minds of Americans and Europeans with so much that is false concerning Turkish habits of thought and conduct? Certainly the Turk and his family, as seen in this volume, are, to say the least, a quite humanly decent sort of people. Of the typical harem of time-honored tale and missionary zeal we see nothing, and are, moreover, told that the present-day Turk, from royalty down, has rarely more than one wife; considerations of expense alone making more than one unpopular, for the Turkish bride rarely brings her husband a dower. Lack of progeny by a first wife is, we are told, about the only cause that, in the eyes of a Moslem community, warrants a man's taking a second spouse.

"The curse of Allah," says the prophet, "rests on him who capriciously repudiates his wife." "And," adds the author, "besides religious and social restrictions, a serious obstacle to divorce is offered by the *nekyah*. This is the settlement on the wife at the betrothal of a considerable sum of money, to be paid to her on the event of such dismissal from his roof, and without the payment of which no divorce can legally take place."

A daughter has the same rights as a son before the law, and on the parent's death an equal division of property is made among his children regardless of sex. There is no law of primogeniture. As a wife, the Turkish woman has undisputed control not only of her own possessions before marriage, but of all that may accrue to her afterward. She may dispose of it during her lifetime without intervention of trustees and bequeath it as she pleases at her death. She can sue her husband or be sued by him. On the event of a separation she has full control of her children during their minority. In short, she has far more rights in all legal respects than most Christian women; moreover, her husband is bound to support her and her slaves or servants, according to her rank and his means.

These and other complex conditions, social and legal, the author suggests as a reason why many Turks of place and power take fair slaves to wife in preference to high-born women, for the slave and her children thus become the equal of the others, while apt to be grateful and obedient.

Turks, we are shown, tho of excessive pride of race and desire for dominance, are not aristocrats in the sense known to Western nations. They are not snobs; their social organism can not foster such, for the equal division of estates between children creates a constant leveling up and down. Even the daughters of the Sultan must marry subjects and after a few generations all knowledge of their genealogy is forgotten.

"There is nothing," says the author, "in the social system of Turkey to prevent the poorest Osmanli attaining the highest dignity, that of grand vizier. On the other hand, a deposed minister may descend to an inferior employment without losing caste or forfeiting any of his civil rights, or becoming ineligible to office when fortune's wheel again revolves for him."

The many intricacies of Turkish life make on the whole interesting reading. So also do the detailed descriptions of the amazingly numerous, different, and detached peoples and nationalities covered by the Turkish Empire, and whose manner of life, customs, beliefs, and superstitions, together with the attitude of the ruling Turks toward them, are all herein portrayed. Much useful information is obtained in readable form.

ST. PAUL, NERO, AND CONTEMPORARIES.

LUX CRUCIS. By Samuel M. Gardenhire. Cloth, 392 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

THERE is always fascination in a blend of early Christians and a persecuting Roman Emperor in a historical novel. The theme has been made the subject of several brilliant works of fiction. "Ben Hur," "Fabiola," by Cardinal Wiseman, "Callista," by Cardinal Newman, "Dion and the Sibyls," and "Quo Vadis," are some of them, while Charles Kingsley's "Hypatia" is undoubtedly the best of all as literature. "Lux Crucis" is the latest, and it is an interesting tale, albeit the "material" is pretty well-worn with use. After Sienkiewicz's erudite and graphic portrayal of Nero and the Christians of his time, it is pretty courageous to present that esthetic monster again so soon. But Mr. Gardenhire, a New York lawyer, who hails from the West, where they are nothing if not daring, has dared, and his version of events of that time is very agreeable reading without being anything notable.

SAMUEL M. GARDENHIRE.

He gives as sub-title "A Tale of the Great Apostle." But Saint Paul does not figure in it too pervasively. In truth, if a reader had no other knowledge of him than what Mr. Gardenhire here applies, he would hardly realize Saint Paul except as a worthy man who was concerned with the diffusion of the Christian religion. Saint Peter is the more winning figure in the book.

"Lux Crucis" is more fascinating as a vivid picture of the time of Nero than as an engrossing romance. Everybody knows of that criminal's vanity, cruelty, esthetic affectations, and of his services in bestowing the martyr's crowns on thousands of the early Christians. It is all given here again, with the burning of Rome and the truly devilish device of making torches of those sworn to Christ. But some of the characters stand out with great dignity and winning qualities. A nephew and niece of Saint Paul, who had disappeared in their childhood and were

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separated, are brought together in Rome. They escapethe martyrdom which fell to their uncle's lot after being led by him to the Christian faith.

One of the most striking characters is Brabano, physician to Poppæa, and man of importance in Rome and at the court. He becomes a convert to Paul's teaching, as do Lucius Amyci and his household, as well as his nephew, the tribune Fabius. Volgus, a Titanic freedman, once gladiator, recalls Quadratus, of Cardinal Wiseman's "Fabiole," by his strength and rugged courage. Berenice, Herod Agrippa's handsome sister, and Tigellinus are prominent in the court of "Red-Beard," as Nero was nicknamed.

In the stirring events which Mr. Gardenhire describes so luridly, there is sometimes almost a humorous touch in what seems exaggeration. But the spirit and atmosphere of the tale do not lack color or verisimilitude.

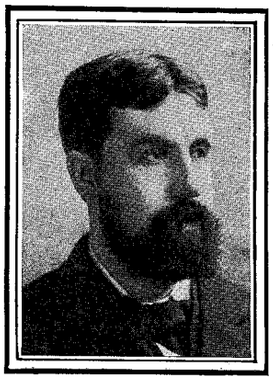
The final chapter is something of an anticlimax. The apostles Peter and Paul have been put to death, after the martyrdom of most of the other interesting Christian characters, and two young couples, the nephew and adopted daughter of Lucius (Myrrha, Saint Paul's niece), and the daughter of Lucius and Etheldred, Saint Paul's nephew, are represented *en route* for Brittany. After the rendering up of their lives for Christ by so many fine characters in the story, it smacks of anticlimax that the lovers should depart comforted and with bright prospects to wedded life in Brittany.

As a rule, without any show of erudition or archeological lore, the traits and customs of the period are well presented, and altho much is told that has been told as well, or better, before, Mr. Gardenhire holds his readers.

SPAIN SEEN IN AN ATTRACTIVE LIGHT.

THE ADVENTURER IN SPAIN. By S. R. Crockett, with photographs by the author. Cloth, 338 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

IT is hardly a misnomer to apply the word refreshing to this book. The sense of pleasure that emanates from it seems due equally to the unusual people, places, and occupations discovered by the author and to his own wholly sympathetic way of looking at them. At first the book seems a puzzle to classify. Is it a story, a book of travels, a series of real happenings or a *tour de force* of the imagination? All these questions arise. At the close one is almost positive it is a story, tho the lurking query remains, are the people real human beings as met with in Spain to-day, or are their lovable traits wholly of the author's creation?



S. R. CROCKETT.

As a story this is quite unlike any other put forth by Mr. Crockett. Its qualities have no savor of Scot or Scotchmen. Its humor is whimsical, sportive, infused at times with a suspicion of levity, reminding one of the common American commodity, and always sympathetically good-natured. With the writer a Scotchman and the ground covered that of Papist Spain, this good nature indeed may wholly account for the mantle of unreality that threatens at times to overspread atmosphere and scene alike.

But even if the book were less delectable than it is it would deserve to be hailed with welcome as showing something good in Spain; for it has become too much the fashion in English literature to portray the Spaniard on his less attractive side only—that of his proverbial cruelty. Mr. Crockett shows how well we can approve of him as a father, a brother, a lover, a friend, who would keep his word to the death; and even as a man of high honor, tho a most conscienceless smuggler. As for the women, they are altogether delightful in their full-hearted capacity for love and devotion; while among the beggars, even, we may perceive that the immortal Don and his man Sancho are still to the fore.

Spanish pride in its workings is a curious heirloom. Mr. Crockett gives us several choice samples of it, and often proceeds to illumine the same with philosophic asides of his own. After picturing a man who had retired from the police force because his daughter had made a good marriage, and he would not have his calling cast at her, the author continues:

"And there under the arch of the stars, sparkling many-colored in the falling dew (as through a pane that begins to be frosted), I thought of the strange prides and shames of men, and wondered how far above earth we would need to be lifted to see them all as one—aristocracy and mendicancy, honor and dishonor, the king among beggars and the beggar among kings.

"For when you take them foot by foot upon the same earth, men are curiously equal in mental stature—that is, among the highest in rank and the lowest. Money and brains drain down or leaven up into the middle class. The clever aristocrat consorts with his peers of brain rather than with his peers of blood. The clever workman rises to a villa and the superintendence of a Sunday-school. As for the others in all lands, I have found them about equal—the beggar is as good a talker as the lord, with an advantage on the side of experience, as full of ideas, as pithy and sparing of words, equally barbarous of heart—both, however, aristocrat and proletariat, haters of the *bourgeoisie* rather than of one another."

The readiness of Spanish wit, the courtesy of Spanish humor, and the richness and pith of Spanish proverb are amply illustrated in this leisurely romance of travel, and somehow on closing it one has strongly revived hopes of some fine and new development yet to come from the land of that ideal gentleman, Don Quixote, and that virile and unapproachable realist, Velasquez, both of whom are recalled in pictures here given of the Spaniard of to-day.

A DAUGHTER'S BIOGRAPHY OF A REMARKABLE FATHER.

SAMUEL CHAPMAN ARMSTRONG. By Edith Armstrong Talbot. Cloth, 301 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

IN this record of the founder of Hampton Institute in Virginia we are enabled to follow one of the most remarkable life achievements known to modern times; yet more remarkable even than the achievements is the character of the man which is thus incidentally revealed. Mrs. Talbot wisely refrains from giving out any opinions of her own concerning her father's personality or daily habits. She lets the incidents of his career, his letters, his epigrammatic utterances concerning his work, the impressions he made upon others and the established results of his tireless energy explain him.

Her reason for this, she tells us, rests mainly in her father's oft-expressed wish that no biography of him might be written:

"He had read many biographies. Some of them he liked, and received from them help and encouragement, while others impressed him as 'pretty good stories,' written by 'kind friends' to perpetuate agreeable personal memories. He greatly feared that such treatment would be given him when he was no longer able to defend himself; to be canonized was a fate he really dreaded. Remembering his preferences, I have omitted such details of his personal life as satisfy a merely curious interest."

Mrs. Talbot also says that the scenes amid which her father's early life were passed seem already "unreal in the dimness of a historic past; many of the problems with which he struggled are solved; even in the ten years that have elapsed since his death such a change has come over negro affairs that their earlier aspects are almost forgotten"—this, she intimates, is the cause of the present volume's being written.

Little space is given to Richard Armstrong and Clarissa Chapman, yet they stand out true types of the pioneer, ready to take their lives in heir hands and go whithersoever duty calls. It called them as missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, where their son Samuel was born in 1839. It is curious to trace the love that Armstrong always held for this accidental native land of his, to mark how something of its climatic influences clung to him through life, and how his dream was ever to return to it for rest.

A class-mate, Dr. John Denison, describes young Armstrong as he first met him at Williams College:

"There was about him something of the high courage and jollity of the tar; he carried with him the vitalities of the ocean. Like all those South Sea Islanders, he had been brought up to the water; it had imparted to him a sort of mental as well as physical amphibiousness. It seemed natural to him to strike out in any element. But what impressed me most was his schooling, not but that it was in unison with the man—it was in fact remarkably so; but it was so entirely out of the common, so free-handed and virile. . . . He could manage a boat in a storm, teach school, edit a newspaper, assist in carrying on an argument, take up a mechanical industry at will, understand the natives, sympathize with missionaries, talk with profound theorists, recite well in Greek or mathematics, conduct an advanced class in geometry, and make no end of fun for little children. . . . Intellectually he was a leader. Spiritually he was religious, with a deep reverence for his father's life and work."

In his own way, he was master of tact and adroitness. He displayed this while serving in the army, and in his efforts to be among the first to train colored troops, and, more strongly still, in his tactics with the Congress, while aiding General Howard in Freedmen's Bureau work during the period when Congress refused him a dollar for educating the black man in the way nearest to Armstrong's heart, tho it spent any amount of money to transport the colored people from Washington to rid that city of the glut.

At one time he writes: "There is a certain spirit of conquest in this work that I like. . . To be bold and honest and work the darkey into shape and keep the white man in good humor is not easy, but it can be done. . . Help your people by giving them what has been given to you. Doing what can't be done is the glory of things."

In the furtherance of his work every weapon of which he was master—story, epigram, humor, forceful pleading—were in turn used. Always strenuous, the task often seemed hopeless to onlookers. Yet among the last words Armstrong ever penned, and found after his death, occurs this passage:

"Few men have ever had the chance that I have had. I never gave up or sacrificed anything in my life—have been seemingly guided in everything. Prayer is the greatest thing in the world. I am most curious to get a glimpse of the next world. How will it seem? Perfectly fair and perfectly natural, no doubt. We ought not to fear death. It is friendly."

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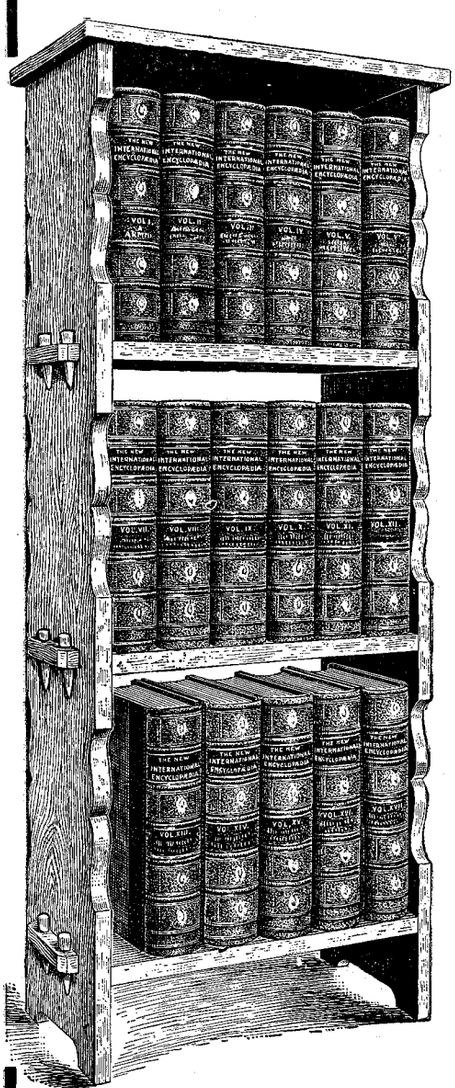

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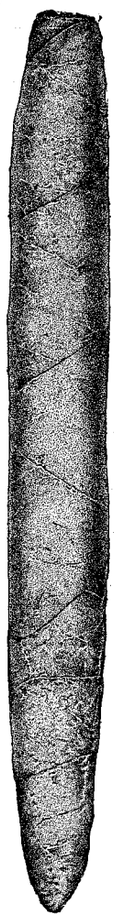

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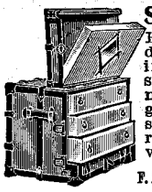

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A TRIP TO YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Some Impressions of a New York Editor in the Wonderland of America.

The "Judge" had told us all his stories: of Alum Creek, that will shrink a coach and four into a basket phaeton with Shetland ponies, and change a lady's number seven foot into a number one; of Yankee Jim, who lives at the foot of the mountain and is wont to shoot bears sighted by a telescope on the mountaintop, and the long slide of the carcasses down the mountainside cooks the meat and tans the hides. The "Judge" is a sort of avant-courier of the Yellowstone, who tells these veracious little tales to the passengers on the train from Livingston to Gardiner to prepare their minds for the wonders that are to come. He is a success. Before he was half through we were ready to leave the train and face anything that might be in store.

Here they come,—one, two, three, four, five gorgeous tallyhos, each drawn by six galloping horses, sweeping majestically down the hill to the station platform! When you clamber to the top seat of one of them and look down, you wonder if you are back in New York on top of the Flatiron building. But a little later as you ride on, with the gorge of the Gardiner River on one side and the mountain on the other, the tallyho shrinks as tho it had been in Alum Creek, and your own importance dwindles like the lady's number seven foot. Your first impression is of the contrast between these serene, silent, steadfast mountains and the bustle and frenzy of New York City. They speak to your soul, these mountains. The tension of your nerves is relaxed and you don't care whether Steel Common is down or up. The groves may have been God's first temples, but He improved on them when He made the mountains.

You have five and one-half days in which to "do" the Park. You may take as much more time as you like, but you may not take less. Your first half-day and night are spent at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, cleaning up, resting, making the two-hour tour of the springs near by and the beautifully colored terraces formed by their deposits, making the acquaintance of your camera, and, in the evening, listening to the music, watching the swaying forms of the dancers (there are uniformed officers of the regular army here; you are nothing but an editor; you can look on), ma-

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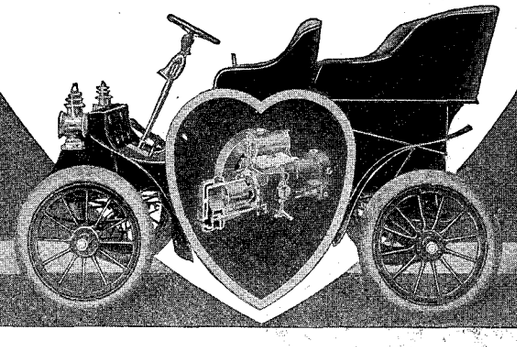

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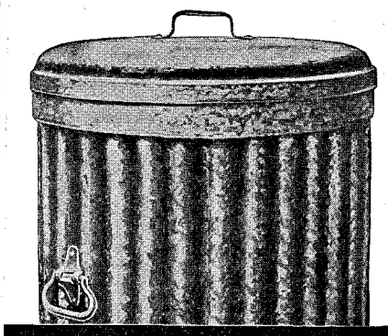
king inquiries about the trip, writing letters and purchasing souvenirs.

In the morning, after breakfast, there is bustle. Twenty coaches are waiting, each drawn by four horses and taking eight or nine passengers. The list of passengers for each coach has been made up the night before and the names are called out as each vehicle comes up. Look out for your belongings, and see that some excited lady does not pick up your suit-case and umbrella. You can't take a trunk. You are to live in your suit-case for five days. The coach, the horses, the driver, —you are going to become very well acquainted with them, and especially so with your fellow passengers: with the spirited young school ma'am from Wisconsin who tells you, "cheer up; the worst is yet to come," when you are disposed to find fault with something; with the school ma'am's aunt, who grows two years younger each day; with the genial and well-informed lawyer from Winnipeg and his two daughters who say "Just fahncy!" and who take your own "fahncy" captive; with the lady in a sun-bonnet, who turns out to be a very interesting socialist. Something in the air, in the scenery, in the novelty of the thing, soon breaks down all constraint, and you will find yourself talking more nonsense in the next few days than you ever thought possible.

The geysers, the ride over the Continental Divide, and the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone are the things that abide in your memory,—these and the bears, which furnish a better comedy than you can find in any theater. We saw nine of them one evening, brown, black, and silver-tips, and as there was but one garbage-pile, the maneuvers for its possession were side-splitting. The contemptuous indifference of these bears for the human beings who watch them may arouse your resentment at first. You are there on sufferance, not they. They are the owners of the Park, and we American citizens, who pay $250,000 a year to keep it in order and develop it, are the interlopers, tolerated because we are too insignificant to be considered. Every one of the big brutes tells you all that as soon as you see him, and you feel ruffled because you want to argue the question with him but don't dare to.

The geysers come first in the tour of the Park, the Continental Divide next, the Grand Cañon last, —an ascending scale that is cleverly planned. The interest of the geysers is threefold. There is (1) The wonder of it all, appealing to one's sense of the marvelous and mysterious. What strange processes of nature, what interplay of forces, what curious freak of creative power is this! There is (2) the grandeur that grows on you, the exhibition of elemental power, the rush and roar that speak to you somewhat as the deep rumble of thunder speaks, just hinting at the vast forces of the universe that lie behind this casual demonstration. There is (3) the beauty of it—beauty of light and shadow, beauty of form, beauty of motion. The first geyser we saw was the Fountain Geyser, which played just at sunset, and with a background of glowing clouds gradually darkening into night, the exhibition was one of superlative beauty.

The Continental Divide appeals to the imagination as well as to the eye. The waters flowing on one side are followed by the mind's eye in their long tortuous course through the Yellowstone, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers into the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean; and, on the other side, through the Snake and Columbia rivers into the Pacific. From the same little lakelet, Two-Ocean Pond, they start, and the whole wide world lies between them at last. Like two lives that lie close together in childhood and—but the comparison is rather obvious. You are here over 8,000 feet above sea-level; you dominate the hemisphere; the rest of the human race lie beneath you, and only the mountains round about are on a loftier plane. The scene is incomparably wild and beautiful. The mountains have their snow-caps on, but their sides and the gorges stretching for miles away are covered with forest verdure. Even the



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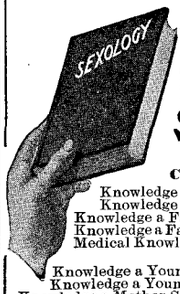

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silence seems majestic. Hour after hour the winding road brings you to ever-changing vistas, and at last, by an abrupt turn, Yellowstone Lake is revealed, spread out 300 feet below, shimmering for miles away in the sunshine.

A vast fissure in the earth, nearly thrice as deep (1,200 feet) as the Washington monument is high; at one end a magnificent volume of water, pink and emerald and silvery white, plunging down 308 feet and winding its way, glowing and gleaming like a satin ribbon, at the bottom of the fissure; on both sides, nearly precipitous, but broken by spurs and peaks and ravines, a perfect "welter of color," reds and yellows, blacks and browns, grays and greens—that is the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone. Moran has tried to paint it and Kipling has tried to describe it; but brush and pen, even in the hands of masters, are impotent things in the presence of such sublimity. You feast your eyes, your soul, and your heart upon it. You stand out on Point Lookout or Inspiration Point, and let the grandeur sink into you until the impressiveness becomes almost painful, and you seek relief in details. Then, with your field-glasses, you observe eagle's nest after eagle's nest, and in one of them, on a crag rising 1,000 feet, almost in the middle of the canon, you see a young eaglet, balancing on the edge of his nest, fluttering his wings as if just ready to make his first essay at flight, and for a few minutes you lose sight of all the grandeur and hang breathless upon that poising body and its fluttering wings—the finite struggling in the midst of infinity.

One month's time from New York will take you up the Hudson, to Niagara Falls, up the Great Lakes, out on the well-equipped, well-manned Northern Pacific, through the land of vast wheat-fields, through the Yellowstone National Park, through the land of cowboys, silver-mines and buttes, on to Puget Sound and the Pacific, and back again. You will have time to spend several days at Niagara, at St. Paul and Minneapolis, do the Yellowstone, spend a day or two at Helena or Butte, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, and four or five days at Portland. Stretch your month to five weeks and you can go up into British Columbia and see the beautiful Kootenai region. You will travel all the way in comfort, find excellent hotels, and realize as never before what a magnificent domain we have inherited.

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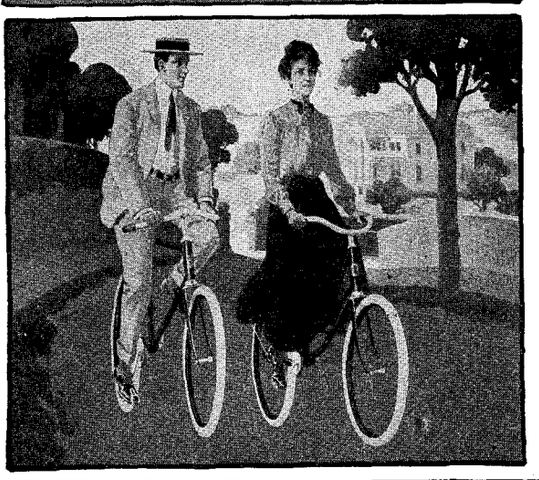
PERSONALS.

The Pope's New Portrait.—Henry Jones Thaddeus, who painted the portrait of Leo XIII. twenty years ago, recently arrived in New York with his newly finished picture of Pius X. Mr. Thaddeus, in an interview in the New York *World*, tells how the new Pope sat for his portrait. He writes:

"By half-past six o'clock in the morning I had my easel up and my colors out in the room adjoining His Holiness' sleeping-apartment. He entered from that direction. It was my first sight of him. He was short, thick, and strong. His face was marked with the wholesome crudities of a peasant and his skin was dark as tho it had been tanned by the sun. He walked heavily, for his limbs are large. He greeted me pleasantly and with great simplicity. When I posed him in the chair he sat as still as a statue. Once I asked him if he were tired and he said, 'I wish you would let me move my head a little.' I never saw such patience. And

POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



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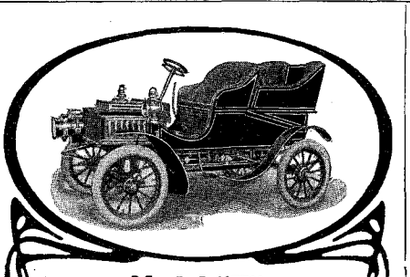

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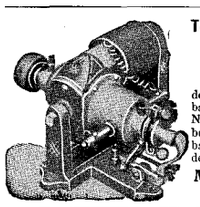

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I never saw more simple goodness in a face. He sat for two hours that time.

"When the Pope sat for me again he talked more, asked me about myself and my people. He wanted to see what I had painted, but I said that I would rather have him see it when I had made more progress. For two long hours he posed without moving a muscle save when I was not working. I walked over to him and looked closely into his light hazel eyes to observe the color.

"'You have Irish eyes, Holy Father,' I said.

"'Then we are brothers,' he answered with a playful half-affectionate Italian gesture.

"Pius X. has a strong face. It has several warts, altho in my portrait I have shown only the two which are characteristic. It is not an Italian face—rather German or Dutch in its type. His hands are very large and powerful, the hands of a farm laborer. He is physically as unlike Leo XIII. as Richelieu was unlike Cromwell. He is more human, physically and mentally. Leo gave one an impression of intellectual dignity and austerity. Pius gives one an impression of homely benevolence and simple religious faith. In repose his face was sad and almost stern, as if the facial muscles were set by much thinking on the awful responsibilities of the great office which he accepted so unwillingly. But when a pleasant or humorous thought occurs his countenance lights up and is handsome and his big eyes twinkle. It was when they twinkled I told him that his eyes were Irish.

"After the second sitting I begged for a third, and he granted it. The third time we met he spoke quite freely. Then he consented to sit a fourth time for a few minutes. I was so interested in my sketches—I made several, of course—that I kept him from seven until ten o'clock. And when I begged his pardon for keeping him so long he smiled and said, 'May I go? Oh, I am so tired.' And no wonder. He looked at the sketches and finally selected the one from which I made the portrait. He did not care for the profile sketch. 'I want to be looking right out of the canvas,' he said. 'I like to look a man straight in the eyes.'

"After studying the Pope as closely as a painter may, I should say that he is a man who will concern himself with religious and charitable matters rather than with diplomacy and statesmanship. He is distinctly a man of the people. There is no trace of the aristocrat about him. No man with that head and face could be a bigot. He is a churchman and humanitarian.

"When I had finished my work I knelt before the good old man and said, 'Holy Father, bless me and bless my country.' He put both his hands on my head, and said, 'My son, I bless you and all your people.'"

The Nelson of Japan.—A good deal will probably be heard of Vice-Admiral Togo, of Japan, during the war in the Far East. Admiral Togo, who is in chief command of the splendid Japanese fleet, started the aggressive campaign that proved so disastrous to the Russian fleet at Port Arthur. He is about fifty-five years of age, is short and somewhat stout, with full black beard and mustache. He is a cool, determined, and courageous sailor, but calm and unprecipitate in action. He is not a great talker, and in manner he is somewhat reserved. Admiral Togo received a great part of his education in the naval college at Greenwich, England. During the war between Japan and China he commanded the *Naniwa*, a cruiser of 3,650 tons, and greatly distinguished himself,

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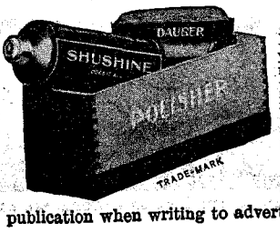

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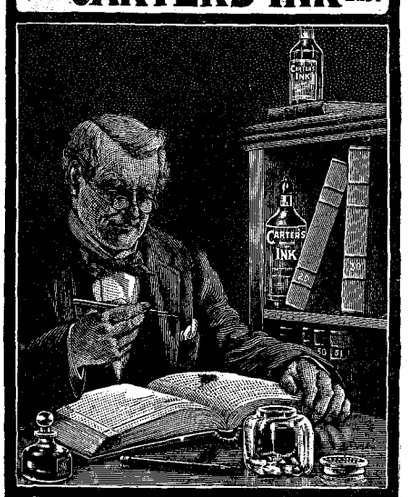

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and earned the reputation of being a first-class fighting man. The London *Mail*, from which the above facts are taken, relates this incident of that war, which brought Admiral Togo into prominence:

It was wearing on in the year 1894. Tho there had been no actual declaration of war, it was evident enough that Japan and China were about to fight over Korea. War-ships had been assembled, and large bodies of troops were either on the field or were on the way to the scene of conflict. The *Kowshing*, a transport vessel flying the British flag, with a British captain and crew, and carrying some eleven hundred Chinese soldiers for Asan, was met by Togo in the *Naniwa*, who signaled to her by firing two blank cartridges to stop, which she did. Thereafter a Japanese lieutenant went on board the *Kowshing* with a peremptory order from Togo that the transport must proceed no farther toward her destination, but at once accompany the *Naniwa* to the main Japanese fleet. Captain Galsworthy, of the *Kowshing*, was willing to obey these orders, but not so minded were the officers of the Chinese forces on the vessel; they immediately raised a great clamor and threatened Galsworthy.

Seeing what was occurring, Togo sent a boat to bring off Captain Galsworthy and his crew; but, meanwhile, the disturbance and confusion on the *Kowshing* had increased, and the Chinese prevented them from leaving her. Some time then passed, and at length Togo signaled Galsworthy to take one of his own boats and come over to the *Naniwa;* but the British captain was not allowed by the Chinese to do so. For four hours Togo stood off and on trying to save him and the ship, but finding there was no chance of this, he at last ordered the red flag, which announced that he was about to fire, to be hoisted. A few moments later a well-directed shot from the *Naniwa* struck the engine-room and penetrated the hull of the *Kowshing*, which soon afterward filled and sank. As Galsworthy and his men leaped over the bulwarks of the transport into the sea, they were fired on by the Chinese. Togo at once sent out boats and rescued as many as he could.

In this way Togo began the Chino-Japanese war. His countrymen have never forgotten the part he played in this episode. "Togo!" they say, "it was Togo who sank the *Kowshing*." And they draw a confident augury from it.

In the course of the war Togo saw a great deal of actual fighting, so he is a naval man of no little experience. He was present at the first battle of Phungdo, at the battle of Haiyang, took part in the bombardment of Tangchow, and saw the final overthrow and destruction at Wei-hai-wei of all that was left of the Chinese fleet. Nor did his ship, the *Naniwa*, pass entirely scatheless through these ordeals, tho she received no vital damage. But ever the fame of Togo Heihachiro grew; he was known as a man of resolution and resource, most of all as a hard and determined fighter.

Hawthorne and "Hiawatha."—A group of new Hawthorne letters is published in *Harper's Magazine* for March. In one of these letters Hawthorne, writing from England, tells of the sensation which Longfellow's "Hiawatha" created in England, expresses his high opinion of the poem, and quotes an amusing parody:

It puts him high in my estimation of his originality, and I love to see him still on the ascent. It gives me great pleasure to hear of the great success of "Hiawatha"; on this side of the water, too, it is received with greater favor, I think, than any of Longfellow's former works, and has gained him admirers among those who have hitherto

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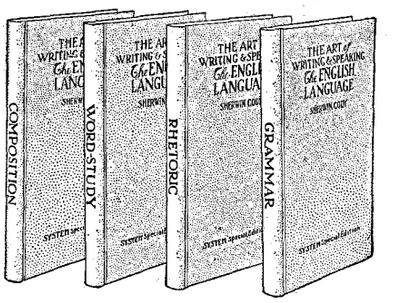

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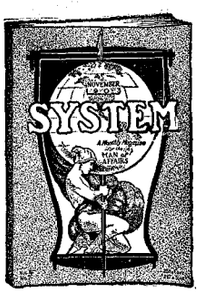

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stood aloof. Nevertheless, the following lines have been sent to me:

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Flowing, flowing, ever flowing—damn the river! Damn the poet!

Everybody seems to be seized with an irresistible impulse to write verses in this new measure. I have received a lampoon on myself (in manuscript) of as much as a hundred "Hiawatha" lines, some of them very laughable.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

February 29.—Another bombardment of Port Arthur is met by a bold sortie on the part of the Russian fleet. After two hours of battle, the Russians reentered the harbor. General Stoessel, commander at Port Arthur, calls upon the defenders to fight to the death. Shots are exchanged at Ping-Yang, Korea, by the outpost of the Russian and Japanese armies. Russia grants the request of the United States Government that certain American army officers be permitted to accompany the Russian forces.

March 1.—The general staff of the Japanese army, headed by Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, leaves Nagasaki for Chemulpo to direct the Korean campaign. Four thousand more Chinese troops are said to have been sent to guard the Manchurian border. Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, deplores the mutually unfriendly comments of the Russian and American press, and thinks something should be done to check it.

March 2.—Russian patrols pursue a Japanese scouting party to the gates of Ping-Yang, where the Japanese man the walls and open fire. Reports of Japanese activity in the vicinity of Valadivostok are renewed. A land force is reported as operating about 80 miles south of that port.

March 3.—It is reported that the Vladivostok squadron attempted to get around the northern coast of Japan, but were blocked by nine Japanese cruisers. Twenty-five hundred Japanese troops debarked at Songchen, on the northeast coast of Korea, and is reported on the march to a point in Southern Manchuria. The move is regarded as an attempt to flank the Russian advance from the Yalu River. Russians are fortifying Antung heavily and reinforcements are being rushed to the Yalu to hold that point.

March 4.—Seventy United States marines from the cruiser *Cincinnati* are sent to Unsan, Korea, to protect American citizens working at the gold-mines, which were reported seized by the Russians on February 27.

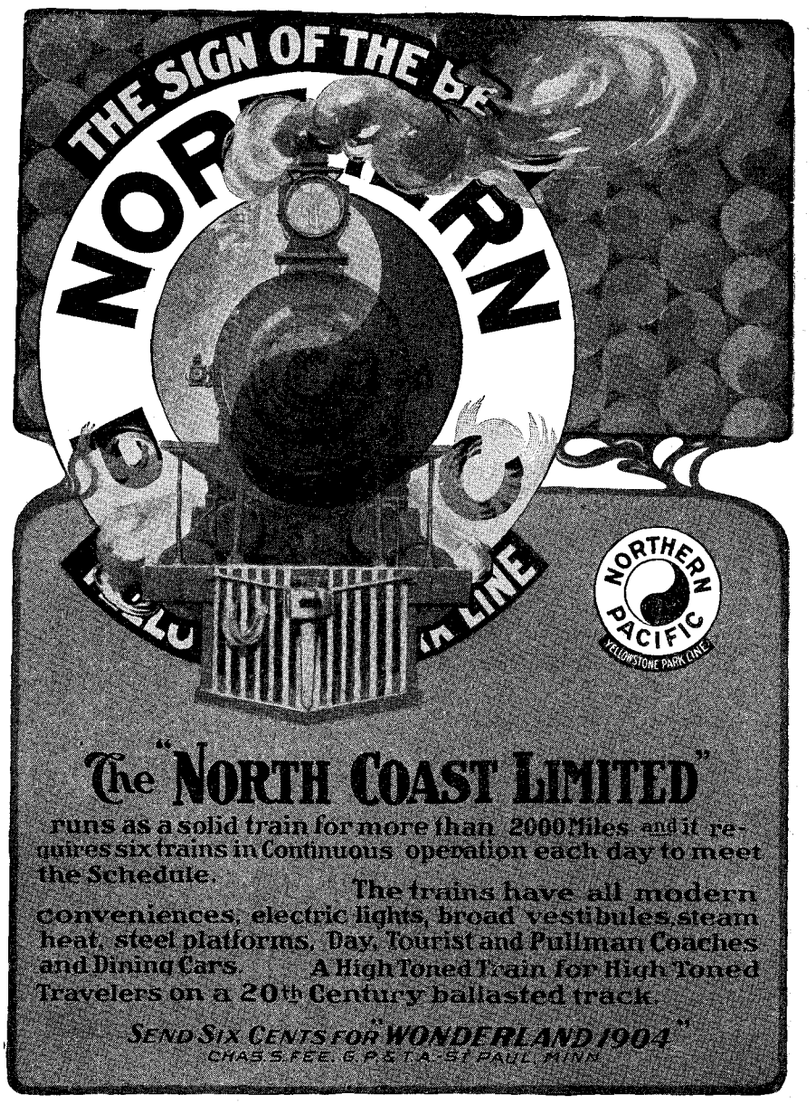
March 5.—Japanese outposts move on from Ping-Yang toward Anju, and a Seoul despatch says the Russians are retreating on the Yalu River. The Vladivostok squadron is said to be at sea, off the northern coast of Japan. Japan addresses a note to the Powers in reply to the recent Russian protests.

March 6.—Five Japanese battle-ships and two cruisers bombard Vladivostok for fifty-five minutes at long range. Admiral Toga's fleet resumes the attacks upon Port Arthur; the western forts are seriously damaged by bombardment from Pigeon Bay.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 29.—An arbitration treaty is reported signed between Great Britain and Spain on February 27.

March 1.—Dominican insurgents at San Pedro de Macoris seize a Clyde line steamboat. Commander of the United States cruiser



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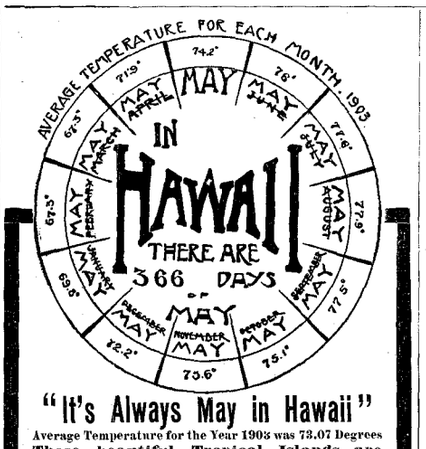

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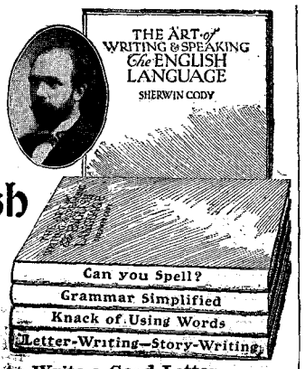

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Columbia reports that he has prevented the blockade of Dominican ports.

March 5.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee dies at Hanover.

The criminal branch of the French Court of Cassation grants the appeal of Alfred Dreyfus for a revision of his trial at Rennes.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 29.—*Senate:* Recent structural changes at the White House are sharply criticized in the debate on the bill for the construction of a new department building in Washington. Nomination for the Isthmian Canal commissioners are sent in.

House: The District of Columbia Appropriation bill is discussed.

March 1.—*Senate:* The bill requiring the use of American vessels in transporting government supplies is passed. Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, introduces a bill to increase salaries of executive and legisiative officers.

House: Representative Williams, of Mississippi, speaks on tariff and reciprocity.

March 2.—*Senate:* The Philippine shipping bill is discussed. The committee on Privileges and Elections begin its inquiry into charges against Senator Smoot of Utah. President Smith, of the Mormon church testifies that he believes polygamy is right.

House: Debate on the District of Columbia bill is continued.

March 3.—*Senate:* The Naval Appropriation bill is taken up.

House: The District of Columbia bill is passed, and the Indian Appropriation bill is discussed.

March 4.—*Senate:* A bill relating to vacations of government employees is passed. President Smith of the Mormon Church continues testimony at the Smoot hearing before the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

House: In the debate on the Indian Appropriation bill the Beef trust is charged with violating a federal court injunction.

March 5.—*Senate:* The Naval Appropriation bill starts a spirited debate on the attitude of the United States toward Russia and Japan in the war in the Far East.

House: The Indian Appropriation bill, with some amendments, is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 29.—Postmaster-General Payne has made a report which, it is said, mentions the names of many members of Congress in connection with the postal scandals.

March 1.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers says in Indianapolis that it looks like a strike of coal-miners of the competitive districts, because the men and operators could not agree on the new scale of wages.

Charters of 1,000 companies in Illinois are cancelled for failing to make annual reports, as required by law.

March 2.—Gen. Charles Dick is chosen to succeed Mr. Hanna in the Senate by a vote of 174 to 25 in the Ohio legislature.

March 3.—Secretary Shaw issues a call to depository banks for money needed to make payment for the Panama Canal.

March 5.—The joint conference between coal-miners and operators, at Indianapolis, adjourns without an agreement on the wage scale being reached.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 29.—*Philippines:* A lieutenant and six privates are wounded in an engagement with the Moros, under Hassan, in the island of Jolo.

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References, Any Bank in Kansas City.

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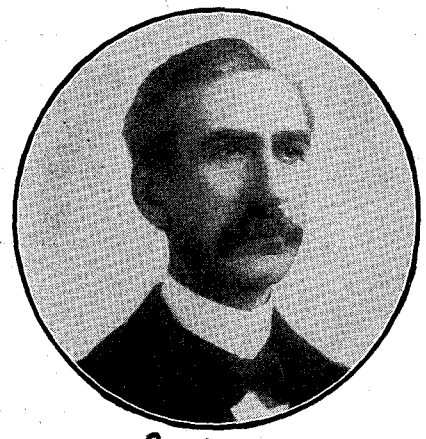

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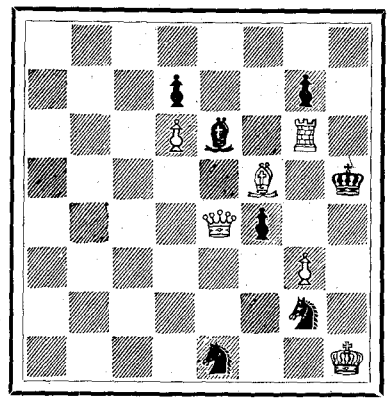
Problem 912.

By O. S. BERNSTEIN.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

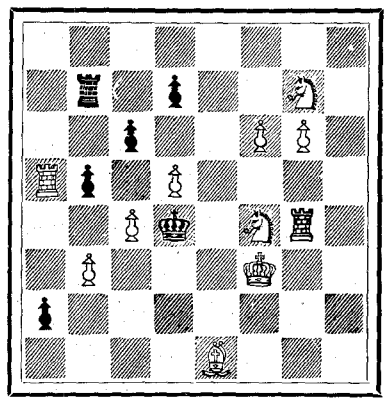
8; 3p2p1; 3Pb1R1; 5B1k; 4Qp2; 6P1; 6S1; 4S2K.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 913.

By F. DISCART.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

8; 1r1p2S1; 2p2PP1; Rp1P4; 2Pk1SR1; 1P3K2; p7; 4B3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 906. Key-move: B—R 3.

No. 907.

Author's Solution: Kt—Kt 4.

Second Solution:

1. Q—Kt 7 ch / K—B 5 — 2. Q—Kt 5, mate

1. ..... / K x Kt — 2. R x Q ch / K—B 4 (must) — 3. R—B 6, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W, Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; O. Hagman, Stamford, Conn.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. H. R., University of Virginia; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; C. O., St. Louis; H. A. and C. W., Staunton, Va.

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We haven't published a 2-er for a long time, that caught so many solvers as 906. They overlooked 1 ..... / B—K 2 ch hence the necessity for 1 B—R 3, followed by 2 P—B 6 mate.

In addition to those reported, E. A. Kusell, Oroville, Cal., got 901, 902; H. M. Leggett, Oroville, Cal., 902; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati, 902, 905; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J., 902, 903, 904; S. W. Hathaway, Boston, 904; W. C. Madison, Pueblo, Col., 905.

Eighteen States and Canada represented by the solvers in this issue.

The "Danish" Doesn't Work.

The German Expert Jacques Mieses looks with favor upon the Danish Gambit. We gave the game with H. W. Barry in which the American showed that he was not afraid of the "Danish," and the appended game reveals the fact that E. P. Elliott, of Minneapolis, knows how to take advantage of the weak Q-side.

Danish Gambit.

MIESES. *White.*	ELLIOTT. *Black.*	MIESES. *White.*	ELLIOTT. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	21 B x Kt	K—Q 2
2 P—Q 4	P x P	22 R—K sq	P—Q B 4
3 P—Q B 3	P x P	23 R—Q R 3	B—B 5 (b)
4 B—B 4	P x P	24 Kt—B 5	P—Q 4
5 B x P	B—Kt 5 ch	25 P—K 5	P—Kt 4
6 Kt—B 3	Kt—Q B 3	26 Kt—Q 6	R—K 3
7 Kt—B 3	P—Q 3	27 Kt x B	Q P x Kt
8 Q—Kt 3	Kt—R 3	28 B—Q 2	K—B 3
9 Castles QR	P—R 4	29 R—K B 3	R—R 2
10 Kt—Q 5	P—R 5	30 R—B 6	P—R 6
11 Q—B 2	Castles	31 K—Kt sq	P—Kt 5
12 Kt x B	Kt x Kt	32 R—B sq	R x R
13 Q—B 3	Kt x R P ch	33 P x R	K—Kt 4
14 B x Kt	Q—B 3	34 P—Kt 4	R—Q 2
15 Q x Q	P x Q	35 B—K sq	R—Q 6
16 B x P	B—K 3	36 P—B 4	P—B 6
17 Kt—Q 4(a)	B x B	37 P—Kt 5	R—B 6
18 R—Q 3	K R—K sq	38 P—R 4	R—B 8
19 R-Kt 3 ch	K—B sq	39 B—Q 2	P—R 7 ch
20 B—Kt 7 ch	K—K 2	40 K-R sq(c)	

(a) The piece is regained in four moves.

(b) Black prefers to keep his Pawn-formation intact, rather than to take the Kt.

(c) Black announces mate in ten moves.

The Cambridge-Springs Tournament.

The International Chess-Congress, in Cambridge-Springs, Pa., begins on April 25. We have received the following circular letter from the *managing directors*:

"Mr. T. F. Lawrence, the Champion of the City of London Chess-Club, having accepted the invitation to take the place of Amos Burn, among the entrants of the Cambridge Springs International Chess-Tournament, there are now sixteen experts on the list, including nine Europeans: Dr. E. Lasker, D. Janowski, M. I. Tschigorin, G. Maroczy, C. Schlechter, G. Marco, R. Teichman, and T. F. Lawrence. The Americans thus far selected are: H. N. Pillsbury, J. W. Showalter, S. Lipschutz, A. B. Hodges, J. F. Barry, J. F. Marshall, and W. E. Napier. It is likely that there will be seventeen competitors.

"The Congress-Committee has given out the following list of patrons: Prof. Isaac L. Rice, Baron Albert de Rothschild, the Hon. John W. Griggs, Aristiacz Martinez, R. L'Anvers, Simeon B. Chittenden, John L. McCutcheon, George Lauder, Edward Hymes, Joseph D. Redding, H. H. Beinnecke, the Chess-Association of the United States, Manhattan Chess-Club, Brooklyn Chess-

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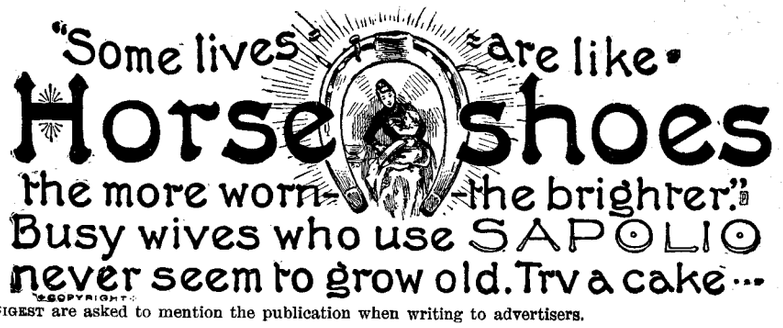
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Club, Cosmopolitan Chess Club, *The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*.

"A complete set of the scores of the games, together with the score-tables, and such incidents as may be of general interest, will be mailed each evening to all subscribers to the Tournament-Fund of a minimum sum of $2, which should be sent to the Treasurer, Herman Ridder, P. O. Box 1207, New York City."

The Monte Carlo Tourney.

The games that have been received are generally dull and uninteresting. There are several exceptions, Marshall in the first half played brilliant Chess, and his game with Marco is worth keeping. The other two games that follow get their interest from the fact that Schlechter fixed a trap for Swiderski, and Marshall outwitted Gunsberg.

MARSHALL'S FINE GAME.

Scotch Gambit.

MARSHALL. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	40 R—B 4	P—Q R 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	41 R—R 4	P x P
3 P—Q 4	P x P	42 R x P ch	K—Q sq
4 B—B 4	B—B 4	43 Kt—B 4	P—Kt 6
5 P—B 3	P—Q 6	44 Kt x P ch	K—B sq
6 Castles	P—Q 3	45 P—B 6	B—K 4
7 Q x P	Kt—B 3	46 P x P ch	K—Kt sq
8 P—Q Kt 4	B—Kt 3	47 Kt—B 5	R—R 7 ch
9 P—Q R 4	P—Q R 3	48 K—R 3	P—Kt 7
10 R—K sq	Kt—Kt 5	49 R—K 7	K—R 2
11 R—R 2	K Kt—K 4	50 R—K 8	P—B 3
12 Kt x Kt	Kt x Kt	51 R—R 8 ch	K—Kt 3
13 Q—Kt 3	Kt x B	52 R x R	P—Kt 8(Q)
14 Q x Kt P	R—B sq	53 P-Kt 8 (Q) ch	B x Q
15 P—K 5	Kt x P	54 R-Kt 2 ch	Q x R
16 K—R sq	B—K 3	55 Kt-R 4 ch	K—Kt 4
17 Q R—K 2	Q—K 2	56 Kt x Q	P—B 4
18 P—K B 4	Kt—Q 6	57 K—Kt 2	P—B 5
19 P—B 5	Kt—K 4	58 K—B 3	P—B 6
20 P x B	P x P	59 Kt—Q 3	K—B 5
21 B—R 6	Q x Q	60 Kt—K sq	K—Q 5
22 B x Q	R—B 4	61 P—R 4	B—Q 3
23 B x Kt	R x B	62 P—Kt 4	B—K 2
24 R x R	P x R	63 P—Kt 5	K—K 4
25 P—Kt 3	R—Q sq	64 K—Kt 4	B—B sq
26 K—Kt 2	R—Q 6	65 Kt—B 2	K—K 5
27 R x P	K—B 2	66 P—R 5	K—Q 6
28 R—K 2	B—K 6	67 Kt—R sq	K—K 5
29 R—Q B 2	B—R 3	68 P—R 6	K—K 4
30 R—B 2 ch	K—K 2	69 K—R 5	K—B 4
31 R—B 3	R—Q 8	70 Kt—B 2	B—Q 3
32 R—B sq	R—Q 6	71 Kt—Q 4 ch	K—K 5
33 R—B 3	R—Q 8	72 Kt—K 2	P—B 7
34 Kt—R 3	R—Q B 8	73 P—Kt 6	B—R 6
35 P—B 4	R—Q R 8	74 P—Kt 7	K—Q 6
36 P—B 5	B—B 8	75 P-Kt 8(Q)	K x Kt
37 Kt—B 4	R x P	76 Q—R 2	Resigns.
38 Kt—K 5	B—Kt 7		
39 Kt—Q 3	B—B 6		

SCHLECHTER CATCHES SWIDERSKI.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

SCHLECHTER. *White.*	SWIDERSKI. *Black.*	SCHLECHTER. *White.*	SWIDERSKI. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	16 Q R-B sq	Q R—B sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	17 B—Kt sq	Q—Kt sq
3 Kt—K B 3	P—Q B 4	18 P—B 4	Kt—B 4
4 P—K 3	Kt—K B 3	19 P—K 5	Kt—Q 4
5 Kt—B 3	P—Q R 3	20 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
6 P—Q R 3	P x B P	21 B—K B 2	P—K Kt 3
7 B x P	P—Q Kt 4	22 R—B 3	Q—Kt 2
8 B—Q 3	Q Kt—Q 2	23 P—K R 4	B x P
9 Castles	B—Kt 2	24 P—R 5	B—R 8
10 Q—K 2	B—K 2	25 Q—Kt 4	B—K 5
11 R—Q sq	Q—Kt 3	26 B—R 2	B—Q 4
12 B—B 2	Castles	27 P x P	B x B
13 P—K 4	P x P	28 P x R P ch	K—R sq
14 Kt x P	K R—Q sq	29 R—Kt 3	Resigns.
15 B—K 3	Q—B 2		

GUNSBERG TAKES THE ROOK.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

MARSHALL. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	11 P—K R 4	P—K R 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K Kt 3	12 R—R 3	P—B 5
3 P x P	Kt—K B 3	13 B x Kt P	B x R
4 Q—R 4 ch	Q Kt—Q 2	14 P x B	B—R 3
5 Kt—Q B 3	B—Kt 2	15 B x R P	R—K Kt sq
6 P—K 4	Castles	16 Q—B 5	Kt x Q P
7 Kt—B 3	Kt—Kt 3	17 B—B 7	R—K B sq
8 Q—B 2	Kt—K sq	18 Q—R 5	R x B
9 B—Q 3	P—K B 4	19 Q x B ch	Resigns.
10 P—K 5	K—R sq		

If 19.., K—Kt sq; 20 Q—K 6, etc.

The Rice Gambit Tourney.

The International Rice Gambit Tourney in Monte Carlo was finished on March 3, Marshall and Swiderski tying for first prize. The score:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Marshall	6	4	Marco	5	5
Swiderski	6	4	Scheve	4½	5½
Mieses	5½	4½	Fleischmann	3	7

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PORT ARTHUR AND SEVASTOPOL.

(From a Press Despatch of March 1st.)

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 29.—*The Novoe Vremya* to-day publishes an editorial on the parallel between Port Arthur and Sebastopol, pointing out that the ports are identically situated, Golden Hill corresponding to the Malakoff, Dalny to Eupatoria, Admiral Alexeieff to Admiral Nachimoff, and the Retvizan to the Tria Sviatitelia, but the editorial warns the Russians to abjure fatalistic beliefs. Although written without knowledge of Gen. Stoessel's equally remarkable general order (issued at Port Arthur yesterday), the *The Novoe Vremya's* editorial comes as a strong reinforcement of its purport, that Port Arthur must in no case be surrendered.

No clearer and more accurate description of the memorable siege of Sevastopol in which this city withstood an almost continuous bombardment during eleven months, has been given the world than that written by Count Leo Tolstoy, at that time a young officer in the Russian forces. Tolstoy's graphic portrayal of the long defense is given to the English-speaking world in the initial volume of our handsome Library Edition of Tolstoy's Complete Works, entitled "Sevastopol and Other Military Sketches," translated with Tolstoy's own approval by Louise and Aylmer Maude. *The*

(Continued on next column)

Morning Leader, London, speaking of the book, says:

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